THE LOUISVILLE WEEKLY JOURNAL.

VOLUME XXXV. LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1865. NUMBER 14

WEEKLY JOURNAL.
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
PRENTICE, HENDERSON, & OSBORNE.
JOURNAL OFFICE BUILDING,
Green street, between Third and Fourth.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICES—IN ADVANCE.—Daily Journal $12; Weekly Journal $2 50.
All money sent in registered letters only at our risk.

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☞ The above gentlemen are authorized to receipt for money due us for subscription to our paper.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1865.

☞ General Sherman is reported to have recently said in Savannah that, if the loyal States would prepare for going on with the war four years longer, it would be over in four months. This is a true conception of the struggle now before us. Nothing will so speedily terminate the war, as the display, on the part of the loyal States, of an unswerving resolve to carry it on regardless of costs, until the rebellion shall be utterly suppressed. We believe that the war has been unnecessarily prolonged by a lack of preparations required by the magnitude of the strife. The idea has prevailed among the national authorities, from the very commencement of the war, that conquest of the seceded States would soon be achieved, and our military organizations have been, for the most part, based upon that idea. This mistake has necessitated repeated efforts during the last three years, which might have been avoided by making full preparations, in the beginning, as demanded by the character of the war. It was not at first conceived that the rebellion would prove so stubborn a foe, and this misconception gave to the insurgents opportunity to arm for a tedious and dreadful conflict. Let the loyal States profit by experience. Let them prepare now for the future as though the war should last four years longer. This course will avoid additional preparation at the close of the next six months, as the armies of the nation will be so strengthened as to move with crushing effect against the foe.

A struggle like this cannot be prosecuted with too much vigor. We know that the loyal States are as determined now to conquer the rebellion as when they entered upon the work of suppression. Their own existence, safety, prosperity, are dependent now and forever upon the re-establishment of the American Union. The blood and treasure expended to crush the rebellion are expended to preserve the nation, without which we must sink, as a people, into utter insignificance. Every interest of the loyal States is staked upon a successful termination of this war. There should be, therefore, no lack of energetic preparation for carrying the struggle on. Prepare for four years, and the conflict will end in four months. The President's call for troops to reinforce our veteran armies appeals to the very life and soul of the nation. It should be answered with all the readiness and cordiality which that life and soul can inspire. Our population is ample. Our cities and fields are teeming with able-bodied men. They are needed to rescue the imperilled flag. They must be had, either by volunteering or drafting. If the quotas of the States, under the President's last call, shall be promptly filled, our armies will be amply reinforced, and the ensuing spring and summer campaign will end in triumph over every formidable military organization of the South. If, however, the armies shall not be properly reinforced, the war will necessarily be prolonged. The strife will demand still greater expenditures, still more men, and still more blood. Let the loyal States, therefore, act in the present with all their might, responding to the fullest demands of the hour, and our flag will be carried by Grant and Sherman to victory and early peace.

☞ If we can form a reliable opinion from telegraphic despatches, we may pronounce all recent efforts at negotiation for peace as a failure. The rebel leaders are not ready to accept terms of submission to the National authority. They demand separation, and this the Government will not and cannot concede. The consultations at Richmond and Fortress Monroe have produced no harm; they may at last prove useful to the country. They have produced no harm, because the determined spirit of the loyal States has not been diminished by the hopes of early peace which have been expressed for several weeks; they may prove useful by giving additional distinctness to the difficulties yet to be encountered in conquering peace and reasserting national authority.

It was hardly to have been expected that Jefferson Davis would acknowledge his Confederacy a failure and surrender the hope of empire while the formidable army of General Lee remained intrenched at Richmond. He has great faith in that army and its leader, and is determined to submit its prowess to the test of a final desperate struggle. He feels that, if Lee shall be victorious in the approaching battle with Grant and Sherman, his position will have acquired new dignity and power, enabling him to exact better terms of adjustment than could now be obtained.

It is now the duty of loyal men to pledge their faith anew upon the country's altar. The national armies hold the vantage-ground of the struggle. Their organization is effective, and recent triumphs inspire their ranks. Bloody and hotly-contested battles are yet to be fought. They will be fought victoriously if the Government be sustained by the efforts of a united and resolute people. The prolongation of war is now a necessity; peace cannot be had without sacrificing national integrity, and this were an exaction at which every lover of the Union would revolt. Peace must be conquered—the original jurisdiction of the Union must be re-established regardless of costs in blood and treasure.

The American people are acquiring ample experience in the grief and woe incident to a mighty struggle for national existence. The lesson is hard and painful, but it should be borne with heroic patience. The fruits of this struggle will be abundant in future glory and honor, and will nourish succeeding generations into sturdy and lofty growth. Grant and Sherman, Thomas and Terry are safe custodians of the national life in this hour of peril; they will carry the country's standard to victory and to peace. Let us, then, bear with fortitude the burdens of the strife—the end is not far off. Let the loyal States cordially respond to the President's call for troops—the next campaign will terminate the war. When peace shall come, we may be sure, it will be an enduring peace—a peace that will amply reward every battle fought to secure it.

☞ We have noticed with pain that some of our contemporaries treat in a censorious spirit the reception of peace commissioners from Richmond, alleging that such commissioners have no good purpose to accomplish, and therefore should not be allowed a hearing by our national authorities. The spirit thus exhibited is unworthy of an enlightened press. Why should not Stephens and Hunter and Campbell be received at Washington or Fortress Monroe with respect and kindness? Mr. Blair and Mr. Singleton (and even those minor peace lights Kirke and Jacquess) were hospitably treated at Richmond. Stephens and Hunter and Campbell are gentlemen of distinguished character, and they merit the most cordial hospitality. If their mission accomplished no good, it can produce no harm. Their mission cannot impair the determination of the Government to reestablish the national integrity at all costs.

☞ Since the removal of General Rosecrans from the command of the Department of Missouri it is well known that he has been in retirement. He is now with his family at Yellow Springs, Ohio. The General thus far has been unable to ascertain the cause of his removal. He is a true soldier, and desires to serve his country in the field, but, strange to say, the War Department refuses to give to him a command. He is one of the ablest of our military chieftains, and during the war he has dealt some damaging blows to the rebellion. No man is more capable of handling a large army than the gallant Rosecrans. A few days ago the New York Commercial Advertiser, recognizing his merit and exalted genius, suggested the propriety of appointing him as General Butler's successor, adding, that, in encountering one reverse (that at Chickamauga), he had been no more unfortunate than either Grant or Sherman. The following letter from the General concerning this battle was addressed to the editors of that paper:

YELLOW SPRINGS, O., Jan. 23, 1865.

To the Editors of the Commercial Advertiser:

GENTLEMEN: Some one has furnished me with a copy of your issue of the 12th inst., containing a very generous article in reference to my military services, for which I feel none the less grateful, because, I doubt not, it was prompted by your interest in the country's welfare, and your sense of justice to those who have occupied prominent positions on trying occasions in her service.

But the article contains a remark about Chickamauga which is not strictly just. To correct it, I send you a pamphlet, written by the author of the "Annals of the Cumberland," which gives a correct and just view of the battle of Chickamauga. I may add that we have four independent ways of arriving at the fact that we fought against terrible odds there.

1st. This was the opinion of the corps and division commanders, none of whom were bad judges.

2d. The enemy reports a loss of eighteen thousand seven hundred (18,700) killed and wounded, and admits his loss to have been 20 per cent of his entire command—a very large loss—which gave him 93,500 at Chickamauga.

3d. Bragg had 32,000 troops when driven from his intrenched camp at Shelbyville and Tullahoma, across the mountains and the Tennessee. Buckner joined him with about 10,000 troops from East Tennessee, Johnston with about 25,000, and Longstreet with about 25,000 more, giving again 92,000 as his whole force.

4th. Gen. Grant and several of his subordinates, estimate the force fought at Mission Ridge at from 45,000 to 50,000. Add 25,000 for Longstreet's army, which had previously left, and was then in front of Knoxville, and 18,000 for those put *hors de combat* at Chickamauga, and it gives 88,000.

5th. A Union merchant, of Chattanooga, who was at Marietta when the foe were advancing on us, tried to send me word, and subsequently saw and told me that the enemy had reinforced Bragg with 30,000 under Longstreet, and 25,000 under Joe Johnston, in addition to which Gov. Brown had 15,000 Georgia militia; and so confident were they of overwhelming us, that the Kentucky and Tennessee rebel refugees at Marietta had hired conveyances and loaded their household goods, expecting to follow their victorious hosts back into Tennessee and Kentucky.

I could add much more corroborative evidence to show that the brave and devoted Army of the Cumberland sustained and successfully resisted the utmost power of a veteran rebel army, filled with the spirit of emulation and hope, and more than one-half larger than itself; inflicted on it much more damage than we received, and held the coveted objective point, Chattanooga.

What we attempted we accomplished. We took Chattanooga from a force nearly as large as our own, and held it after our enemy had been reinforced by as many men as we had in our whole command.

W. S. ROSECRANS, Major-General.

The General states the facts clearly, and we believe impartially. On other sanguinary fields he established a reputation for brilliant generalship, and the battle of Chickamauga, though a reverse to Union arms, was not less disastrous to the Confederates. The rebels had made every preparation to crush the Federal army, abandoning many important points to make the grand concentration for this purpose. They failed in their object. Our army was beaten back but not crushed. The rebels suffered terrible loss, and their plans and high hopes for success were defeated. On account of this battle Gen. Rosecrans has been the object of severe and unjust censure. It is time that this should cease. We should not refuse to award simple justice to him, such as the facts in the case demand. He has won many brilliant victories for our cause, and instead of being kept in retirement he should be placed at the head of a responsible and active command.

☞ The vessels recently ladened with provisions from Boston and New York, as a gift for the suffering people of Savannah, have just arrived in the latter city, and their bounteous store is being impartially distributed. Boston and New York by sending these vessels, in response to a Southern cry of want, illustrated the prevailing sentiment of the North toward the South—a sentiment which will finally serve as the surest bond of Union when this unnatural war shall have closed in triumph over rebellion. The Northern people have been constantly represented by the leaders of secession as unchristian and cruel, and their followers have been greatly stimulated to resistance to the Government by such slanderous representations. But now a fruitful source of reflection and instruction is furnished them in the benevolence of Boston and New York toward the conquered city of Savannah. We heartily rejoice that such benevolence has been shown. The heart of Georgia must be softened by this demonstration of ennobling charity. There were a portion of her people prostrated at the conqueror's feet, and suffering for the most ordinary comforts of life. They were not allowed to suffer long; they whom they looked upon as enemies gave them richly of their abundance. Boston and New York have thus exhibited a premonition of the good feeling which will prompt the whole North to extend a cordial welcome to the rebellious States when they shall submit to the laws, and resume their proper relations to the Union.

☞ Major-General Pope has just been given an important command which may serve as a new starting point in his military career which has been subjected to much censorious criticism. The Division of Missouri has been created, including the Departments of Missouri, Kansas, and the Northwest, with headquarters at St. Louis. General Pope's career in Virginia terminated in the summer of 1862, with a disastrous blunder on the Rapid An. He was then removed from command of the Potomac army and sent far out to the Northwest to defend the frontier against the Indians. Without a murmur he proceeded to his new field of labor, though subjected to what many deemed a severe humiliation. It was thought that he could win but few, if any, laurels in the cold Northwest, but his gallant and sacrificial conduct there has retrieved his former reputation, and now the Government has brought him back and intrusted him with a command which offers an attractive field to his genius. We heartily congratulate him, and trust that his future career will be marked by brilliant deeds worthy of his brave and devoted spirit. He has quietly submitted to humiliation; in the meantime he has borne himself like a true soldier; and now, he deserves an arena in which his ambition, so long restricted, can have ample scope.

☞ We are informed by the latest European intelligence that on the 7th of January last the Spanish Ministers presented to the Cortes (or Parliament) a bill for abandoning the war against San Domingo. The bill announces that the finances of Spain, now greatly crippled, do not justify a further prosecution of the war, which has been in progress about three years. The resistance which the Dominicans have made to the Spanish arms has been of the sternest nature and shared by almost the entire population, numbering about 200,000 inhabitants. The ministerial bill which has been presented will, if adopted, be a complete recognition of Dominican independence. We doubt not that it will be adopted, as it meets with the favor of all political parties in Spain. Spain once held a proud position among European powers, and her dominions were very large, but her national strength has been utterly broken. The independence of the Dominican Republic will inspire with new vigor that party in Cuba, which has existed for many years, in favor of Cuban independence. They witness the feeble condition of the mother country, and will be apt to embrace the opportunity for carrying out a long-cherished scheme.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1865.

☞ There is a bill before the Kentucky Legislature for increasing the salaries of civil officers in the State. As we have not the bill before us, we are unable to cite its provisions, but its general subject has attracted our attention for some time. We are fully convinced of the importance, yea, the necessity, of a bill having the object of that now before the Legislature, and we hope it will be enacted at once. The salaries of our State officers are wholly inadequate to the present greatly enhanced prices of living. Those prices are likely to be increased, and provision should be made either for a proportionate increase of the salaries or their payment at the present rate in gold. Not only should the salaries of State officers be advanced, but, also, those of the judges and clerks of the respective courts throughout the Commonwealth. Men occupying these positions cannot live merely on the honors which pertain to them; they must have solid cash emoluments. They must be paid enough for their services to guarantee a comfortable livelihood. Such is not the case now. If we want men of high character to discharge public trusts, they must be offered some pecuniary consideration which will attract them. Else, such men will devote their talents and energies to other employments more lucrative, leaving the offices to be filled by men without capacity or integrity. This subject deserves the serious and immediate attention of our representatives in the Legislature.

☞ Before the war the sea-coast of the New England States was in a remarkably defenceless condition. But few of the towns were fortified, and, in the event of foreign war, the great scope of country, with its villages and wealthy cities, would have been almost at the mercy of a vigorous foe. Portland, Portsmouth, Boston, and Newport were the only places fortified, and the works were far from being formidable. We were a peaceable people, and not familiar with the sounds of strife and the alarms of the battle-field. In our peace we felt secure and made no preparations to defend ourselves in case of a sudden and unexpected emergency. Four years have infused a different spirit into our people. They no longer repose a blind confidence in their ability to resist the aggressions of an enemy without any preparations for defence. We have become a warlike people, and armed ships and skilfully-constructed forts frown a protection to our coast and harbors. Before the rebellion the fortifications of Eastport and Castine were a mass of ruins. Fort Knox, on the Penobscot, was commenced, but the work was carried on tardily, and Bangor and other thriving towns were most exposed. As a work of defence, the fortification at the mouth of the Kennebec was useless, and Augusta, the capital of Maine, could have been taken by a hostile force with but little effort. Portland harbor was in a better condition, but the fort would have proved powerless if attacked by an iron-clad fleet. The Merrimac could have been entered, Newport burned, and Amesbury, Haverhill, Lawrence, Lowell, Manchester, and Nashua laid in ashes. But a marked change has come over affairs. The coast no longer is so utterly defenceless. Fort Nicholas, at the mouth of the Merrimac river, has recently been completed. Other points have been fortified, and if we should become engaged in a war with a maritime power, our sea-coast will not be so much exposed as it has been heretofore. Damaging and destructive as the war is, it has not proved wholly barren of good results. We have been roused from a lethargy that might, if prolonged, have proved our ruin. We were a nation possessing great strength, but almost helpless, because untutored in the art of war. We felt secure beneath the smile of peace, and, exposed and defenceless, were dreaming of prosperity, unconscious that foreign powers were watching us with jealous eyes and plotting for our destruction. We were as blind to our true interests and real condition, and as regardless of danger, as the maiden wrapped in the blissful dream of first love, gently reclining in a rudderless boat upon the bosom of some broad and quiet lake, unconscious of the stormy sky gathering overhead. The tempest came; our peace was broken—our feelings of security disturbed. We trembled at the first shock, but rallied from the blow, and prepared to combat the wildest fury of the storm. Our ship was not wrecked, and we have profited by the lesson. We are still a giant in strength, but no longer an untutored child of nature. The hour and the emergency called for prompt action. Our duty was plain, and we applied ourselves to our task with an energy really surprising. We have developed our strength, and science and art have made it effective. We are a warlike nation now, and abundantly able to take care of ourselves. The dream has been broken, and the awakening is proving beneficial.

☞ With great pleasure we have perused the able, manly, and conclusive speech of the Hon. J. S. Rollins, of Missouri, in favor of the constitutional amendment, delivered in the House of Representatives on the 13th of January. Mr. Rollins is an old-line Whig conservative, has generally been allied with the opponents of the present Administration, and voted against the amendment last session. We scarcely know whether to admire more the ability with which he defends his present position or the manly and moral heroism and exalted patriotism with which he assumes it.

The scope of his argument is to vindicate the legality of the amendment; the policy of conciliation accompanied with force, the indefensible character of slavery in a moral, economic, or political view; to demonstrate that it *was*, in great measure, the cause of our trouble, and that there can be no permanent peace until that cause is removed. The reasons for supporting the amendment now, when he could not do so last year, are found in the changed condition of matters both North and South. They are conclusive. We hope to find room for some interesting extracts from this speech, especially those passages in which he alludes with so much eloquence and feeling to Kentucky, his mother State. The attempt some people make to maintain an abstract consistency of platform in the midst of a revolution and of events that discard hackneyed formulas of political faith is assailed, and its folly illustrated with manly good sense and exquisite humor.

All in all, the speech of Mr. Rollins was a remarkably fine effort. When the hammer fell at the expiration of the first hour there was a general expression of "go on" from both sides of the House, and at the expiration of the second hour he again had unanimous consent to go on, and did speak for some minutes into the third hour—a privilege and a compliment but once before bestowed by the House since the adoption of the hour rule, which was some years ago, when Gov. McDowell, of Virginia, was speaking against sectional agitation.

☞ It appears from the Washington despatches published in our columns yesterday morning, that the report of the Committee on the Conduct of the War relating to the failure of the attack on the enemy's lines before Petersburg, exonerates General Burnside from the blame which has been attached to him in the matter. General Burnside drew up the plan of the attack after having made all necessary preparations for its successful execution. The Committee are of the opinion that the cause of the defeat was the change of Burnside's plan to put the colored troops in advance of the attacking column. Colonel Pleasants, when testifying before the Committee, said that, if Burnside's plan had not been interfered with, "it would have been a success." General Meade had no faith in the plan, and, having interposed, is held, to a great extent, responsible for the failure.

BARRACKS NEWS.—Yesterday was a busy day with the officer at Barracks No. 1. About one hundred and twenty-five convalescents were received; one hundred and thirty-six men from Springfield, Ill.; two hundred and fifty mechanics from New York and Boston; and four deserters from Indianapolis. The transfers were one hundred and fifty-five to Nashville, seventy-seven to New York, fifty-one to Annapolis, twenty-seven to Philadelphia, seventeen to Cairo, twenty-one to Cincinnati, fifteen to Washington City, and ten to Chicago.

☞ It is now authoritatively announced that Gen. John C. Breckinridge has succeeded Jno. A. Seddon, of Virginia, in the rebel Secretaryship of War. The duties of this office in the rebel Government have been evidently marked by great labor and difficulty, if we may judge from the failures which have attended its ministration. It has constantly been the theme of censorious criticism by the rebel press and the cause of great dissatisfaction throughout the South. Gen. Breckinridge is the third occupant of the office since the war began. Judah P. Benjamin came first, and, at the expiration of two years, was written down as an utter failure. John A. Seddon came next, and, within a few weeks past, he resigned his portfolio in consequence of an official application to President Davis, by the entire Virginia Congressional delegation, expressing a want of confidence in his capacity.

John C. Breckinridge now assumes the post when the military situation of the Confederacy is overcast with gloom. It is likely, however, that the duties of the office are less arduous and responsible now than ever, since the arena for rebel operations has been so greatly contracted by Federal victories. Blockade-running ceased with the capture of Wilmington, and, therefore, that important branch of the rebel service no longer demands attention from the Secretary of War. The trans-Mississippi Department is effectually cut off from communication with Richmond; the rebel army of Tennessee has been wellnigh broken up; Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, and Florida are beyond the reach of the Secretary's supervision; and Virginia and the Carolinas, occupied by the armies of Lee and Beauregard, prescribe the field of his labors. John C. Breckinridge has won but little prestige as a military leader. For a long time he was regarded as an utter failure by the rebels themselves. A few unimportant movements led by him in Eastern Tennessee and Virginia, within the last six months, somewhat retrieved his military fortune, and, in an hour of pressing need, he was chosen to his present doubtful position. John C. Breckinridge criminally surrendered the arena of his fame and honor when he left the Federal Senate—where he had been placed as a favorite son of Kentucky. No other statesman of the day had achieved at so early an age, and within so brief a period, the rich honors which his own State and the nation had bestowed upon him, and had he stood by the imperilled flag when this war began, no public trust would have been beyond his reach. The nation made him all that he was, but evil political associations, and inordinate ambition, seduced him from the exalted path of duty. From the rebel Secretaryship of War he will make his exit into political obscurity, following in the wake of his immediate predecessor.

THE PEACE COMMISSION AND ITS RESULT—THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.—We have just received a letter from a distinguished Representative of Kentucky in the Federal Congress, which contains valuable information, and, though not intended for publication, we take the liberty of presenting our readers with the main portions of it:

WASHINGTON CITY, Feb. 4, 1865

GENTLEMEN: The report this morning is—and it seems well accredited—that the visit of President Lincoln and Secretary Seward to Fortress Monroe to meet the Confederate Commissoners, Stephens, Campbell, and Hunter, has failed to produce good results. This is a sad and bitter disappointment to proper thinking men. We had hoped much from it, while the Jacobinical radicals were cursing, scowling, and gnashing their teeth at the idea of such an interview. Indeed, *their* opposition to the efforts of Lincoln, Seward, and Blair at reconciliation, was a sufficient reason for me to approve those efforts.

But it is also stated that the reason of the failure is a positive demand for recognition and independence, which of course we can't accept. And the matter is having a marked effect here. Several of the most determined and bitter opponents of the Administration and of the *war* have openly declared that, *if* this version of the affair is correct, they are now for the war to the bitter end—among them Fernando Wood, who has just taken his seat.

If this thing had occurred one or two weeks ago, there would not have been forty votes against the amendment in the House. Mr. Cox had determined to go for the amendment, and to speak for it; and the same morning he was to do so, we learned the rebel commissioners had passed through our lines at Petersburg, and, *for fear* the amendment would be a hinderance to negotiation, went against it. I give him more credit for sincerity and consistency than most persons here. Were it to do now, he would go for it.

I was the first member to see Mr. Blair, on his return from Richmond. No man can doubt *his* desire for peace, and he assured me, and gave very good reasons for his opinion, that the amendment would *facilitate* rather than impede negotiations for the restoration of peace and Union. He is rejoiced at its passage.

GUERILLAS IN GEORGETOWN.—Georgetown was thrown into confusion last Thursday by the appearance of a band of highway robbers, clad in Federal uniforms. They marched to within one hundred yards of the Court-house, where about thirty Federal soldiers were stationed, taking the town and soldiers completely by surprise. Here they began to assume a rather threatening attitude. When our gallant little force discovered that they were wolves in sheeps' clothing, they began to make preparations to fire upon them. Discovering this, the guerillas galloped off in the direction of Lexington. Subsequently, the outlaws arrested two citizens, and required them to carry back a message, demanding an unconditional surrender of the town, and threatening to burn the place and massacre the citizens should a single gun be fired on them. The message was delivered, but Lieut. Vallandigham, the officer in command, was not to be so easily intimidated. He informed the messenger that he would think of surrendering when he had fired the last cartridge, and at once prepared for action. He advanced on the migratory set, causing them to scamper. Our informant says some eight or ten of the marauders were captured and several killed.

The gallant little band which is stationed at Georgetown have endeared themselves to the citizens of that city. On the next day a complimentary dinner was tendered them at the Court-house, the officers of the bank having previously extended to them a similar compliment. The tables were laden with every comfort the palate could wish, causing the most kindly greeting between the citizens and soldiers.

☞ A court-martial has been ordered by the War Department, to convene at Cairo, Illinois, for the purpose of trying Brigadier-General E. A. Payne, against whom charges have been preferred for maladministration whilst commanding the Western District of Kentucky. The court-martial will consist of Major-Generals Hunter, Heintzleman, Casey, and Brigadier-Generals Herron and Covington, and Colonel Carmiel, of Iowa. Colonel W. M. Dunn, Assistant Judge Advocate General, U. S. A., will be the Judge Advocate of the Court. We have already published the report of the Commissioners—Brigadier-General Fry, and Colonel Brown—who were authorized by Governor Bramlette to investigate the conduct of General Payne in Western Kentucky. That report was exceedingly severe in the exposure made. We have no reason for discrediting its statements, in view of the high character of General Fry and Colonel Brown. General Payne has since prepared a vindication of his administration, which, however, has not been made public. He will now be subjected to a thorough and impartial trial, and we shall patiently await the result.

DESERTERS.—The following men were arrested in the city yesterday as deserters: Henry Knox, 4th Kentucky cavalry; Wm. M. Estes, 4th Kentucky cavalry; George Knox, 4th Kentucky cavalry; Jesse B. Estes, company G, 4th Kentucky cavalry; Thomas McClinn, corporal company H, 4th Kentucky cavalry; Wm. Newton, company B, 10th Kentucky infantry; Allen M. Smith, 2d Kentucky cavalry; Martin Linn, company E, 4th Kentucky cavalry; Henry Hicks, company L, 13th Indiana cavalry, in New Albany.

☞ Some doubt is expressed as to the correctness of the report that Gen. Hood has been superseded by Gen. Dick Taylor in command of the rebel army of Tennessee. Hood has always been a favorite with Jefferson Davis, and it is thought that he will hardly displace him with Dick Taylor, whose career has not been more successful than Hood's.

☞ As the speech of Mr. W. R. Kinney on the slavery question, in the House of Kentucky Representatives, has been misrepresented to the people by reports, we publish the document entire, in order that the views of that gentleman may fairly be placed before the public:

Mr. Kinney offered the following resolutions on Thursday, January 5th, 1865, which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, viz:

RESOLUTIONS IN RELATION TO THE ABOITION OF SLAVERY.

WHEREAS, There is a present exigency in Kentucky for labor, and unless some provision can be made to check the exodus thereof from the State, and encourage its immigration thereto, it is to be apprehended that there will not be a sufficiency thereof to till the soil during the coming season; and whereas, the institution of slavery has ceased to be effective for the purposes for which it has been hitherto sustained: therefore be it

1. *Resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky*, That the rebellion now existing against the just authority of the Constitution and laws of the United States, together with the measures which it was necessary for the Government to take to suppress the same, has so demoralized the institution of slavery that the interests of Kentucky demands its immediate abolition within her borders.

2. *Resolved*, That to so amend the national organic law as to exclude slavery from all the States and Territories within the jurisdiction of the United States would be no violation of the reserved rights of the States, and would not be incompatible with the designs of the original framers of the Federal Constitution, and, under present circumstances, would redound to the interest of the whole country, and especially to the interest of our Commonwealth; therefore,

3. *Resolved*, That our Senators in the United States Congress are hereby instructed, and our Representatives requested, to vote for an amendment to the Constitution of the United States ordaining that slavery or involuntary servitude (except for crime), "be and shall forever remain abolished in the United States of America."

MR. SPEAKER: I am fully aware of the responsibility I have assumed in proposing the resolutions, from a further consideration of which the Committee on the Judiciary now seek to be discharged, with a view to their reference to a special committee. I am aware that the propositions therein will be assailed, and that, too, not only by those who will give loose rein to the tongue of slander, in order to gratify the malevolence of partisan or personal rancor. For the assaults of such as these I would care not. But I am satisfied that the propositions therein contained, or some of them, will be assailed by men whose good opinions I have always cherished; by men whose motives are pure, and whose impulses are noble; men who have sought, and who are still seeking, to discharge conscientiously every duty which they owe to their country; men whose patriotism is beyond all question, and whose loyalty is above all price; but who are not prepared to yield life-long prejudices, by the subversion of an institution which has been bequeathed as an entailed legacy from sire to son since the inauguration of our State government; and, sir, do I speak extravagantly when I say, an institution which has become canonized in the hearts of our people? Therefore, in this discussion, I shall enter into no crusade against, nor shall I attempt to impugn the motives of those who may come forward to do bold and manly battle against these resolutions. Neither do I come here to-day to prate of manacles, or fetters, or clanking chains. I am desirous of meeting a great crisis which is upon our people, and of aiding in the solution of a great problem which must be solved, and that right quickly, if we would avoid calamity for our proud old Commonwealth. I have, sir, embodied what I conceived to be a solution of this problem in these resolutions, and, "appealing to God for the rectitude of my motives," I stand here to vindicate the truth of the declarations, and maintain the correctness of the policy contained in them against the assaults of all comers.

I am not one of those who have hitherto been opposed to the institution of slavery. It is true that the belief of the divine or inherent right of one man to hold another in bondage has never been a part of my creed. I have ever regarded this fanaticism as on a par with that other fanaticism, which would exclude the slaveholder from the pale of civilization and religion, and shut the gates of Paradise in his face. I have known that the Constitution and laws of the United States gave warrant for the holding of slaves, and I have believed that the institution was convenient for the white race, and beneficial, in many respects, to the black race; and, so long as it was mutually beneficial, I was a pro-slavery man. By reason of the uncertainty of slave labor, it is no longer beneficial to either the white or the black race. The time has come for the disruption of the tie between master and slave; and as the organic law of our State has fastened the institution upon us with a Gordian knot which cannot be loosed by means of State legislation, we must employ the keen edge of Federal interference to sunder it. And, sir, I think I will be able to demonstrate, by the recitation of facts daily transpiring before your eyes, that he who opposes this policy is not acting the part of a statesman, but is seeking to bind our State to the carcass of an institution after the life which animated and gave it energy and utility has fled, and is gone to return no more forever.

I will now, Mr. Speaker, proceed to a discussion of the propositions announced in the resolutions before the House; and if I succeed in sustaining them by fair and legitimate argument, I will then appeal to the members here to forget sectional hate and party rancor, to abandon past partialities, and shake off the fetters of prejudice, and boldly come forward, as patriots and as statesmen, to aid our people in emerging from the thick gloom which is now enveloping them and their enterprise.

In the first resolution, the odium which attaches to the present demoralized condition of slavery is laid at the door of the rebellion. That this is one of the many evils which has gushed forth from the Pandora's box opened upon the country by the leaders of the South, I think it will be hard for any one to gainsay. There never was a time in the history of our country when the institution of slavery was so perfectly secure, and the laws for its protection were more rigidly enforced, than when the rebellion was inaugurated by the secession of the State of South Carolina. The party which had hitherto been regarded as its assailant had just succeeded in electing a Chief Magistrate pledged to the maintenance of all the laws for its protection in States where it then had existence. But, inflaming that sensitiveness which had ever had being in the minds of the people of the South on this subject, and, taking advantage of the prejudice entertained by them against the party then about to be inducted into power—men, in whose diseased brains and corrupt hearts hatred to the Government that had cherished them and a determination for its overthrow had long been nurtured—seized upon the pretended idea of danger to slavery as a pretext for rebellion against the constitution and laws of the United States. And, sir, the truth of the aphorism, "he whom the gods wish to destroy they first make mad," has been more than vindicated in the result of their action. They threw down the gage of battle upon the issue of slavery; they announced that this was the only issue in the contest; they promulgated to the world that they had torn down the symbol of our nationality, baptized, as it was, in the crimson tide which gushed from the pierced hearts of their fathers on the battle-fields of the Revolution; they taunted us with the declaration that they had inaugurated a rebellion which would exclude us from a heritage in the bones of our people fallen in our country's struggles, and now mingling with Southern soil; and they declared that they desired no heritage in that warm and generous blood of the South which had bathed even the rugged rocks of New England in defence of her altars and her firesides. And they announced, too, aye, unblushingly announced, that they had perpetrated this heinous crime, this great wickedness, upon the one inducement of making slavery the chief corner-stone of a new Confederated Government.

Thus, in the very opening of the war, was slavery hurled into the arena, and that, too, by those who claimed to be, par excellence, its friends. And, sir, if we are permitted to believe the declarations of the leading politicians of the South, it was designed by the rebellion not only to make the idea of slavery paramount where the institution then existed, but it was also intended to make it an aggressive power. When the thunder of the artillery which shook the walls of Fort Sumter was echoed and reechoed all over our land, causing every patriotic heart to tremble for the manner in which the problem of man's capability of self-government was about to be solved, and when you, sir, and I, and the great majority of the members of this Legislature, believed and predicted that the Southern people were digging the grave of the institution of which they were the professed champions, Mr. Toombs, in a public speech, announced that the war *that* day begun by the South would be prosecuted, not only until they had wrenched from us the National Capital, but it would probably continue until they dictated their terms of peace in old Faneuil Hall itself. Another of their leading men (Mr. Cobb, I believe) declared that they would prosecute the war until he could call the roll of his slaves in the shade beneath the monument on Bunker Hill. The war was then in its incipiency; and while these threatenings of carnage, of conquest, and tyranny, where breathed throughout the South, what were the utterances, and what the actions of the Federal Government? The Executive repeatedly declared that he had no desire to interfere with the institutions of any of the States. Our venerable Crittenden presented a series of resolutions in the United States Senate, to the effect that the Federal authorities did not design to meddle with slavery, and if the people of the Southern States would lay down their arms and return to their allegiance, that no war should be made upon the institution; and these resolutions were almost unanimously adopted by both houses of Congress. As our armies advanced on Southern soil, the proclamations of our Generals breathed the same spirit. The property—including the slaves—of men whose hearts were black with treason toward our Government was scrupulously guarded and protected. But, notwithstanding all this, the insurgents still hurled into the arena their gage of battle upon the issue of slavery, and declared on every field of slaughter, and shouted from every rostrum, and preached in every house—dedicated to God, but by rebellion converted into a den of treason—that this was the question at issue, and for the maintenance of the divine right of slavery they had appealed to the God of battles, and were trusting to the arbitrament of the sword.

Mr. Jefferson said that the policy which governs the actions of nations and individuals may, without wrong, be sometimes changed, but principles never. The Union of the States was the great principle—the unchangeable basis upon which the superstructure or policy of our government was erected. The Union was declared by the great founder of the Republic to be the very palladium of our liberties and the bulwark of our independence. The Union gave proportion, power, energy, and vitality to our nation.

In the incipient stages of the war our Executive sought, by a conciliatory policy, to establish and secure that great principle of Union upon which the Government was founded. During the first two years of the war, notwithstanding the South urged and continued to hurl into the teeth of the President the issue of slavery, still he refused to accept that issue, and still were our gallant soldiery found daily kissing the red-hot shot, and toiling and bleeding and dying around the peerless ensign of the Republic, to preserve each one of its stripes from erasure and each one of its stars from pollution, and still were they found, at the dead hour of the night, with gun in hand, protecting the property of men who had just charged over the red field of carnage, thirsting for their blood. But in the summer of 1862, fearing that the policy of the nation in regard to the slaves of the insurgents might have to be changed, by reason of the persistency of treason upon this issue, and knowing that, in the ruin of the system in the seceded States would be involved its destruction in the loyal States, the President proposed to us a scheme of compensated emancipation. This would have secured to Kentucky about 65,000,000 of dollars for our slaves. But that same prejudice, or so-called conservatism, which will now resist the inevitable decree of fate which has doomed this institution to destruction, rejected the proposition, and denied us this remuneration. But, notwithstanding the proposal was hurled back into the face of the Executive with insulting scorn, and notwithstanding the vauntings of the rebels continued, yet still the Federal authorities, previous to September, 1862, made no war upon slavery. But, sir, when Southern commissioners sought to make, and were about to succeed in making, a proposition of emancipation on their part a great element in securing the recognition of the independence of the Confederate States by foreign powers, then it became necessary for our Government to alter the policy upon which the war had been previously conducted. *This* question now became apparent, and had to be determined: Shall the institution of slavery go down, or shall this Union, freighted as it is with the hopes and destinies of millions of freemen, perish, and that forever?

For at that time the recognition of the Confederate States by foreign powers would almost inevitably have secured their independence. And even if it had not accomplished this, it would at least have protracted the war, probably it would have involved us in strife with European powers, and caused the shedding of rivers of patriotic blood, every drop of which is worth more than all the slaves and slave systems in Christendom. And to secure that recognition, which would have been so detrimental to us and so advantageous to their policy, the leaders of the South announced their readiness to sacrifice slavery by their own act, in order that they might be enabled to gratify that ambition and hate, of which their treason was begotten. It was necessary, therefore, to forestall them in their designs, and, in September, 1863, Mr. Lincoln gave notice to the Southern people, that, unless they laid down their arms and ceased their treason, prior to the first of January, 1863, he would on that day issue his proclamation, declaring the slaves free in the seceded States. Not heeding the warning, they persisted in rebellion, and on the first of January, 1863, the Executive of the United States accepted the gage of battle upon their own terms. He did not make the issue—he simply accepted that issue which they themselves had made.

As to the power of the President, as Commander-in-Chief of the armies and navies of the United States, to issue this proclamation, there may be some question. But where a question is debatable, I, for one, am willing to yield the greatest authority to the Executive, if he will use that authority in crushing this unholy rebellion. As to the policy of it, its wisdom has been proven beyond all question. And, sir, the rebels themselves now concur in it; and the same policy is now being urged by the leading Southern journals. Thus clearly proving that national non-interference with slavery has not, even by them, been regarded as a matter of unchangeable principle, but simply a question of mutable policy and expediency. The developments of the war since January, 1863, have proven the expediency of the proclamation. It is true that it may have made traitors more vehement, but it could not have made them more determined or persistent in their treason. It is true that it may have caused some accessions to the rebel ranks; but, to overbalance this, it has prevented foreign intervention; it has stripped the rebels of the sympathies of the civilized nations of the earth; it has reduced their supplies and added to our own ranks two hundred thousand fighting men. For, as a necessary consequence of the proclamation, the enlistment of negroes was commenced in the South. When the slave was emancipated, and even before his emancipation, he owed service to the United States, and was subject to military duty. And in this position I am now being upheld by the rebels themselves, who are discussing, not the *right* (for this seems to be conceded), but the *propriety* of enlisting slaves in their armies.

The enlistment of negroes in the seceded States naturally led to their enlistment here in Kentucky. If my recollection is correct, there had been no enrolment by Federal authority in this State until some time in eighteen hundred and sixty-three. Up to this time the quota of volunteers required from this State had been apportioned, I presume, according to our representation in Congress. We of the South have always claimed that our slaves were not only property, but persons, and, as such, should have representation in the national councils. And a clause was inserted in the Constitution of the United States allowing three-fifths of the slaves to be counted in the apportionment of Congressional districts. Therefore, three-fifths of the slaves were represented by volunteers from our State prior to the first draft in Kentucky. What class of our citizens represented them? Go to your armies and see! You will find the owners of but few slaves there. But, sir, you will find that the same hard hands which have, in the happier days of the Republic, guided the plough through the furrow, and the same brawny arms which have wielded the scythe in the harvest-field, and made the eternal hills echo to the strokes of the axe in the forest, are now grasping the musket and wielding the sabre on our battle-fields for the maintenance of the honor of the flag. Then, sir, when it was claimed, and justly, too, that even as our slaves were represented in the offices of the country, so should they be represented in the army, and when the State was about to be drafted for her quota under the call for troops in 1863, would it have been right, would it have been just, to have further depleted the ranks of working men, to have torn the husband and father from the wife and children dependent upon his labor for support, in order to represent your slave or my slave, or the slaves of those from Kentucky who are now in the rebel army, not only resisting national authority, but who are also seeking to overthrow the laws and Constitution of Kentucky, and to force upon us a miserable revolutionary State government, which was half-way inaugurated here when the step of the usurper resounded on our highways, and his hoarse laugh was heard echoing through the vaulted corridors of this Capitol? I say half-inaugurated here! The undertaking was finished up, God knows where; for the ceremonies were interrupted by the advancing columns of the soldiers of the nation, as, "keeping step to the music of the Union," beneath their waving emblems of nationality they right onward pressed, determined that the sacred sod beneath which sleeps, on yonder hill, our buried braves around battle monument, should no longer be desecrated by the unhallowed tread of the invader.

I have asserted, sir, that it was rightly held that our slaves should be represented in the army, even as they were represented in Congress and in the Electoral College. The only question to be determined was this: Shall they be represented by white men, or shall they represent themselves? And, sir, if you had asked any non-slaveholding citizen if he thought it would be just to require him to stand the draft in lieu of the twenty-five, fifty, or one hundred slaves belonging to his neighbor, vehemently he would have answered—No! And if his slaveholding neighbor will put the same question to his own heart, his sense of justice will compel him to give the same answer. And, sir, when the names of some of those gentlemen, who, while quietly sitting in their comfortable offices, denounce the enlistment of the negro as a relic of barbarism and the violation of a great principle—I say, when the names of some of those are turned out by the relentless wheel of the Provost Marshal, it is amusing to see how quickly they abandon principle and become barbarians in their eagerness to enlist negroes to serve as their substitutes.

I have now, Mr. Speaker, traced the history of the issue of slavery through the war, and I think that the mere recital of that history proves that the rebellion is responsible for its present condition, so barren of good and so pregnant with evil. That history shows that it was made the pretext of treason, and was by treason urged as the great issue of the war. That persistingly it pressed this issue upon the Federal authorities, until at last they were constrained, in order to establish and preserve the unity of the nation, and for the prevention of foreign intervention, to accept it. Thus, it is demonstrated that it was not the premeditated act of the President, or other authorities of the United States, which has dethroned slavery and reduced it from the controlling position it once occupied to its present condition, a condition so abject that there should be none so poor as to do it reverence. No, sir. Its status is attributable to those who, with a siren's voice, has wooed the people of the South from the allegiance due to our beneficent government. And yet, so terrible has been the thraldom in which even the smouldering embers of this institution has held Kentuckians, whose souls were in all things else as unfettered as were the steps of the McGregor upon his highland heather, that this is the first time, I believe, that the policy of the President in regard to slavery has been attempted to be discussed in this capitol. Treason charged that the proclamation of January, 1863, was unnecessary and barbarous; and the cry was taken up in Kentucky, even by loyal men, and its author was denounced and condemned without a hearing as a public malefactor. And, sir, full well do you know that such has been the state of public opinion on this subject in Kentucky, that, if any one had asked for an investigation of the charges upon which the Executive was here to suffer political and moral crucifixion, the inquirer would have only been announcing himself as a candidate for the most bitter revilings. We are told that among the customs of the Roman Church is the maintenance of a tribunal to determine upon claims for canonization. Probably fifty or a hundred years after the death of one of the members of the priesthood, who has distinguished himself by his energy in the cause of the church, his purity of character, and his excellence of action, a petition is filed before this tribunal to canonize him as a saint. The petition probably recites what he has done to distinguish himself as a clergyman, what fruits his labors have yielded to the holy church, and sets forth the traits wherein he was peculiarly celebrated for sanctity. There is an officer of this tribunal whose duty it is to deny the allegations in the petition, to revile the character of the candidate for canonization, and urge the rights of his Satanic Majesty. This officer is called the Devil's Advocate. Thus, by the most ancient of Christian churches, and in the very heart of the Christian world, even the devil is allowed a hearing. But here, until very recently, no man dared vindicate or defend the conduct of the Chief Executive, in consequence of the certain social ostracism of him who attempted such vindication. But, sir, gazing beyond the thick gloom which surrounds us, we thought that we beheld the omens of the dawning of a better day. It is yet to be tested whether that day has now dawned, or whether the minds of our people are still to be enslaved by a superstitious idolatry of this institution, which has hitherto so neutralized Kentucky loyalty. Whether that day has now dawned, or is yet in futurity, I feel that I have discharged a duty which every member here owes to the history of his country. I have attempted to place the odium of the present disorganized condition of all of our institutions where it properly belongs. To fasten it, not upon the authorities of my country, but upon those who tore down from the walls of Fort Sumpter the flag of the free, and reared in its stead the bastard banner begotten of this unholy rebellion. And although my feeble efforts here in defence of the President may, like the seeds of which Scripture speaks, by the thorns of prejudice be prevented from yielding fruit, yet I shall rest contented in the discharge of my duty, and with the full assurance that the future chronicler of events now transpiring will triumphantly defend him, and will also prove the policy and the principles of the leaders of this rebellion to be more hideous than were the features of the false prophet of Khorasson.

The second resolution, in its first clause, vindicates the idea of an amendment to the Constitution of the United States for the prohibition of slavery within the States and Territories thereof. I have heard the power of the people in their sovereign capacity doubted by some who contend that the Federal Constitution cannot be so amended as to abolish slavery. But, gentlemen who hold this doctrine surely have not well pondered the subject. Where is your charter for the enslavement of the negro? From whence does Kentucky derive the right to incorporate in her organic law the power of one man to hold another in bondage, and deprive him of the God-given boon of freedom? The charter for property in man is in the Federal Constitution, and Kentucky derives her right therefrom. I have heard gentlemen say that the charter is in the common law. This I most emphatically deny. Before the iron ransom was paid for the redemption of our country from the condition of British provinces, there was a statute adopted by the British Parliament recognizing slavery on this continent, and permitting the African slave trade; and this was one of the causes of the Revolution as set forth in the list of grievances against the mother country by the greatest statesman of that or any other era of the world. But you can find no charter for slavery in the common law. We have no common law peculiarly our own. Our common law is the common law of England; and in the writings of no commentator upon that law can you find a charter for servitude such as has existed in our land. And Mr. Blackstone declares, in substance, that such is the genius of the common law of England, that no slave can live upon her soil for a day or an hour; that when he treads the soil over which that law has jurisdiction, and breathes the atmosphere of British jurisprudence, in that moment the fetters drop from his feet and the manacles from his hands, and he stands erect with the brand of slave obliterated from his brow, and in the might and dignity of a freeman. In proof of this I will read you a few extracts from Blackstone's Commentaries, (pages 127, 424, and notes, vol. 1). Thus you see that the *lex non scripta* does not charter slavery. It is true that a species of servitude exists under it, but that servitude must exist by contract. The contract is of such a character as to be enforcible in a court of law; the servant must be capable of contracting, and cannot yield up his inherent rights of person and of property. Then the charter for slavery being alone found in the Constitution, is it not folly to say that the power to abolish slavery, by an amendment to that instrument does not remain with the people of the country? And is it not the supremacy of folly to say that the people can limit their own powers? Why, sir, when in the convention that framed the Constitution of the State of Virginia, the proposition was made to insert a clause providing for the manner of its amendment, John Randolph assumed the position not only that there was no limit to the supremacy of the will of the people, but further, that they could not be limited, even as to the manner in which they would exercise that supremacy; and in this position he was concurred with by the majority of the other members of that convention. With the greatest degree of deference to their superior wisdom, and to my own inferiority as a constitutional lawyer, I am constrained to disagree with them upon the proposition that the people cannot limit or prescribe themselves as to the mode of exercising their powers; but upon the proposition that they cannot limit the power itself, all reason and common-sense proclaim that the members of the Virginia convention were correct. The denial of the right to change a Constitution such as that of England might be argued with some propriety; for her organic law is in the nature of contracts or compacts between a hereditary governor and his subjects. It consists of charters generally wrenched from the hands of unwilling kings by the prowess of the British people; such, for instance, as the Magna Charta yielded reluctantly by the tyrant John to the English barons at Runeymede. There were two parties to these compacts, the king and his subjects. But our Constitution is of a different character. There was but one party to it, and that party, according to its own declaration, was "We the people." Consequently the people alone are to be consulted in regard to changing or modifying it.

It is unnecessary, Mr. Speaker, for me to occupy the time of the House with a discussion of the idea involved in this resolution relating to the designs of the original framers of the Constitution in regard to slavery; for I believe it is universally conceded that the great majority of the framers of that instrument desired and expected the ultimate emancipation of the slaves throughout the land which had just girt herself with the beautiful robes of republicanism. Yes, they expected the liberation of their slaves at the hands of the people who had just erected their gorgeous temple of freedom, and invited "the oppressed of all nations, the martyrs of every creed, the innocent victims of despotic arrogance and superstitious frenzy" throughout the world to come and kneel at its altars, and there offer their sacrifices; and those hopes and expectations, hitherto disappointed by reason of interest, are now, by the crime of a portion of the slaveholding States and the interest of the others, about to reach fruition, and, as is declared in this resolution, among the number interested in abolishing slavery is the State of Kentucky.

I am not disposed to detain you, by a reference to the past history of Kentucky, to find material for argument, to prove that slavery has hitherto retarded the progress of our State, and deadened the enterprise of our people. "Let the dead (past) bury its dead!" That which has already transpired cannot be remedied. I stand not here to legislate on events already swallowed up in the womb of past years. But I am here to prepare for events which are to mark the days and years which are to come. But, sir, if I were disposed to institute an inquiry as to the effect of slavery upon the wealth and the industry of our State, and the progress of our people in the arts and sciences, in internal improvements and commercial importance, the response which history would give to that inquiry could never be used in favor of the continuance of the system. Kentucky, "the first-born of the Republic," begun her career with every advantage over her sister States of the West and Northwest, in point of population, soil, climate, and in the possession of popular favor. But now, in population, railroads, telegraphs, manufactories, the general dissemination of education among the people, and in all things having a tendency to make a community prosperous and great, the status of the States with which she entered the lists of generous rivalry is infinitely superior to her own. And why is this? Assuredly her citizens have no superiors in chivalry, generosity, liberality, and all the other noble attributes of manhood. The blood of Kentucky's sons have moistened the thirsty earth on every field where honor for themselves was to be obtained, or glory to their country to be achieved.

"As far as the breeze can bear the billow's foam."

Kentucky has been renowned in history and in song as the nursing mother of chivalry and the home of high and generous resolve. Hospitality is indigenous to our soil, and love of country has ever been the first lesson learned at the family hearth-stone. Then why is it that, notwithstanding all this, she has been distanced in the great race in which she has been competing with her sister States of the Northwest? There is but one possible answer to the question—but one solution of the problem. The institution of slavery has been an incubus upon her—fettering her energies, obstructing her pathway, and retarding her progress. And if such has been its effect during the past, what, I ask you, will be its effect in the future? Our slave code, which is as near perfection as the genius of man can devise, has heretofore been fully executed. But now it is, and henceforth it will be, impossible to enforce it. The great majority of the negroes capable of remunerative service have already either fled the State, or have enlisted in the army. The aged and infirm, the more helpless of the women and the children, are left upon our hands, and we are compelled to support them so long as the present system continues. Unless the spirit of these resolutions should be the result of Congressional legislation, you cannot emancipate them, even though you should desire to do so. So long as Kentucky continues to be a slave State, the police regulations now upon your statute-book must remain, and under them you subject yourself to a heavy penalty, if you do not maintain control over your slaves; and yet, so terribly is society unhinged, you are powerless to control them. As matters are now tending, in less than six months there will not be a slave in Kentucky whose wages will pay for his board; but upon our hands will be left all those who are worthless and unable to aid in their own support; and the only remuneration to which you will be able to refer for this wretched condition of society will be your ability to say that you live in a State still recognizing the institution of slavery as an abstract principle. We have, sir, already lost the substance—shall we still retain the shadow? The benefits which we have hitherto derived from the institution can be realized no more—shall we permit our prejudices to cause us to retain all its evils and inconveniences? No, Mr. Speaker; the institution of slavery being dead, let us bury its carcass out of sight ere it becomes a stench in our nostrils.

There is scarcely a member here—nay, believing that you are all sensible men, I will say that there is not one member here—who does not tremble for the future in the event that we do not make some provision to check the present tendency of affairs. And I defy any member here to point out a path which will lead us from the labyrinth in whose confused mazes we are now wandering, save that course which is marked out in the resolutions which I have had the honor to submit to the House. If Kentucky is made a free State, we can prevent the present exodus of labor. We can retain those slaves yet among us who are capable of remunerative service until we can supply their places with laborers from other sources. When the proper time arrives we can rid ourselves of them by colonization; and then, under the guidance of Heaven, they will be permitted to work out their own destiny.

But if folly, madness, and prejudice shall usurp the place of reason here; if infatuation, such as that which characterized the followers of the hideous Mokanna, shall determine the action of this assembly; if you will still cling to the shattered hull of the wrecked vessel of slavery, instead of seeking safety in the buoyant lifeboat of freedom, now boldly riding the waves for your rescue, then it will not need the prescience of a prophet to determine that the destiny of Kentucky is already wrought. For our State will be depopulated by the emigration of our best citizens, who will not remain where society is in a condition of anarchy, especially when no bow of promise lights up the horizon of the future. Our commerce will cease to have an existence; our houses will be left desolate; and our fields, which should be laden with waving grain, will produce nought save the thistle and the bramble. But, on the other hand, if the policy is pursued which I have marked out, a wealth of laboring population will pour in upon us. Our forests will resound with the ringing blows of the woodman's axe; the earth will be made to yield up the rich stores of metallic ore which has slept in the bowels of our State for ages, and which, under the present system, would there sleep for ages still; pleasant homes will dot our plains, nestle in our vales, and cling to our hillsides; the vineyard and the orchard will crown our mountains, school-houses will be erected all over our State;

The church with lofty spire,
Pointing to heaven and hallowing man's desire.

will be seen in every neighborhood; and the prophet's vision of the raging chariot—verified by the genius encouraged by our young republic—will be realized all over our land, as the shrieking locomotive rushes through every valley, from the mountains to the Mississippi, laden with the products of every county from the Tennessee line to the placid stream which laves our Northern border.

This is no fancy sketch. The history of our sister States of the Northwest is before us, and in that history, as in a mirror, we behold reflected the destiny of Kenucky, if the policy which I have suggested is pursued.

And now, Mr. Speaker, if the members of this body agree with me in regard to the necessity of henceforth relying upon free labor in this Commonwealth, the question arises, how shall we rid ourselves of the present system? If we rely upon an amendment of our State Constitution, it will take seven years to accomplish our object, and seven years of such anarchy as is now existing is terrible to contemplate. The only way in which we can speedily accomplish our object, without violation of constitutional law, is the mode pointed out in the last of the series of resolutions which I have submitted for your action. That is, for Congress to remedy the evil by an amendment to the organic law of the nation.

Mr. Speaker, gentlemen need not hug to their bosoms the delusion that there will be an improvement in the condition of slave labor. For even should the cherished hopes of the traitor be realized, and the independence of the Confederate States be established, slavery will have perished there; and furthermore, the destiny of Kentucky will not be with that government. But those hopes are destined to disappointment, for their independence will never be established. The people have determined that the war shall be prosecuted until the last traitor shall submit himself to the just authority of the laws. The fiat has gone forth; the rebellion will be crushed. It is true, that, before that object is accomplished, the demon of slaughter may cleave her way through the smoke-cloud of a thousand battles. Thousands of widows and orphans may yet weep by the biers of their loved ones; thousands of shields may yet be cleft in twain, and thousands of banners rent; the roar responsive to the flashings of our artillery may yet shake the deep foundations of a thousand hills; and our foaming steeds may yet bear our charging cavaliers to victory over a thousand plains made purple with the gore of brothers by brothers slain; but triumph will crown the efforts of our soldiers, and the unfading laurel will wreathe their brows and deck their tombs forever. It is spoken with a sovereign voice, the rebellion must go down! and now arrest ye Niagara's tremendous cataract in her headlong course; steady a quaking world; strip Norway's maelstrom of her power; chain the waves of a storm-tossed ocean; arrest the careering, desolating, driving tornado; grasp the lighting's fiery wing, and hush the muttering thunder, ere you attempt to stay the onward course of the people, not only until the star-gemmed banner of the Republic, with victory crowned, waves over every foot of our soil, but also until slavery is wiped from the face of the earth.

By him who spoke as never man spake it was declared that he who lives by the sword by the sword will die. The idea of man's property in man was the pretext of the war; by the war the idea of man's property in man will perish.

GENERAL MANSON.—We regret to learn that this hero in many a hard-fought fight is lying dangerously ill at St. Joseph's Infirmary in this city. He suffers from an old wound. His many friends in the army and throughout the West will have the sympathetic cord painfully touched by this intelligence, and prayers from them will go up earnestly for his recovery.

BARRACKS NEWS.—The number of convalescents received at Barracks No. 1 yesterday foot up one hundred and sixty. The transfers were fifty-seven to Nashville, ten to Washington, one hundred and nineteen to New York, one hundred and thirty to Annapolis, and six to Baltimore. Five deserters were received from Cincinnati.

☞ The following is a copy of a letter received from the Paymaster-General, which is very important to the officers seeking pay, who have been mustered out of the service:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
PAYMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, Jan. 31, 1865.

Major Wm. Allen, Chief Paymaster of District, Louisville, Ky.:

SIR: * * * * *

All officers who are unable to obtain necessary certificates of non-indebtedness before the Paymaster who paid the regiment or company to which they belong has closed and transmitted his accounts, should forward to this office their discharges and certificates of non-indebtedness, and their accounts duly receipted and sworn to, when they will be promptly entertained and settled by the Paymasters detailed by this office for that purpose.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
B. W. BRICE,
Acting Paymaster General U. S. A.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6

The President has prepared a message to Congress, setting forth all the facts connected with the late peace negotiations. This message would have gone in to-day, in answer to Mr. Sumner's resolutions, if Mr. Saulsbury had not objected. It is expected to come in certainly to-morrow. Meantime, when the President was to-day questioned as to the nature of the facts he was about to declare, he responded by telling a story.

Major-General Emory, of the 19th corps, testified to-day before the War Committee in reference to the Red-river campaign. His evidence is understood to be rather severe upon the management of that expedition by General Banks.

The Charleston Mercury, in an article upon Charleston as the *point d'appui* of the Confederacy, says: "What course may be taken in the impending campaign we do not know; it is in other hands—not ours.

"Yet it appears to us as plain as the nose on a man's face that here is the point to fight. Not that we should not fight elsewhere when the enemy advances, but that here is the point at which to arrest his steps—to stand or to fall here above all other places, under all existing circumstances.

"It appears to us that this is the *point d'appui* of the cause. Others, wiser than ourselves and better informed, in whose hands this matter rests, may think otherwise, may act otherwise; but we know that the brave soldiers of Georgia and Carolina and the others who have so long fought here would love now to fight.

"For ourselves, we confidently expect some noble work to be done here yet. Charleston cannot fall without it, and we trust she never will fall."

The fortification bill passed by the House to-day appropriates about five millions.

WEEKLY JOURNAL.

THURSDAY, FEBRURY 9, 1865.

Special Message of the Governor.—We are exceedingly gratified to publish this morning the special message of Governor Bramlette transmitting to the Legislature the Constitutional amendment as adopted by Congress a few days ago. Governor Bramlette in clear, forcible terms, recommends the ratification of the Amendment by the Legislature. We have not space at this hour of writing for any comment on the message, but we would earnestly express the hope that the Legislature will adopt the prudent and statesmanlike suggestions of the Governor.

Lieutenant-Governor Jacob vs. the Constitutional Amendment.—We highly respect Lieutenant-Governor Jacob as a man and a patriot. Indeed, we think so well of him, we should like exceedingly that no difference should separate us on political questions. We deeply regret that a difference does partially separate us at this time. Men, however, are apt to look at the new and vital questions arising in these marvellous times from radically different stand-points, and each may be wholly honest, however erroneous, in his convictions. We freely accord to Lieutenant-Governor Jacob perfect sincerity in all the political opinions entertained and expressed by him, and, therefore, we give him respectful attention.

We have read with care and interest the speech he delivered on the 4th inst. to the State Senate when resuming his seat as President of that body, after a compulsory absence from Kentucky. The speech is a forcible one, and we heartily approve its main portion. We do not, however, approve that portion which is devoted to the slavery question, and, especially, the constitutional amendment just adopted by Congress, and now presented to the States for ratification, and we propose to briefly discuss that portion this morning. Lieut. Gov. Jacob said:

> Submit always to the law of the land, altering that law constitutionally, if you think it wrong. But our consciences will not permit us to obey either the law or the great mass of our constituents. Then your consciences ought to force you to resign, until the law and the people are changed to suit your views. With these premises, what right have we to abolish slavery in this State regardless of its constitution? Neither the present constitution nor the present desire of the people is in accordance with any such scheme, and I say it earnestly, but most respectfully, we should violate both law and the wishes of the people of the State if we should give effect to any such scheme. I care nothing for slavery—everything for law. If the majority of the people of the State choose to eradicate slavery in accordance with law, I, for one, will cordially acquiesce in that decision; but never against their will and wishes, and against law. Some say: But the greater number of the slaves are already freed by the strong arm of the Federal Government; we emancipate only a few. But you violate the law of your State, and the wishes of the great masses of the people. If the Federal Government has destroyed slavery by the strong arm, let it complete the destruction. I, for one, will not sanction its violation of law. If the Federal Government has the right by the strong arm to eradicate one species of property, it has the clear undoubted right to eradicate another species of property. Slavery, some cry, creates a continual disturbance, and ought to be eradicated. With equal force it might be said of the great national debt that we now have, and are accumulating daily, that it is a great burthen, creates want, and breeds dissatisfaction, therefore it ought to be abolished. You strike down, and undermine one species of property, and you equally strike at all other kinds.
>
> A few words in regard to the proposed change in the Constitution of the Federal Government. I am opposed to it. Because such a change is contrary to the spirit of our system of government; because if ever made, it ought not to be made until all the States are represented in Congress; and because more than one-fourth of the States are not in their places in the Union, and, consequently, the change cannot be made constitutionally; but, if made, must be brought about by fraud and force. It becomes also a wedge which divides us still more as a people, and makes it more difficult to settle our national troubles. This is really the crowning objection to the danger.

The above remarks were evidently meant to enforce three points against the emancipation of slavery: First, that our State Constitution forbids present interference with slavery, and the people are opposed to any interference; second, that the proposed anti-slavery amendment as adopted by Congress is unconstitutional, and, if made, must be brought about by fraud and violence; and, third, that, if adopted, the amendment will increase the difficulty of settling our national troubles. Upon these three points we take issue with Lieutenant-Governor Jacob.

As to the first point: We are aware that, according to the terms of our State Constitution, the instrument cannot be amended by a convention so as to emancipate slavery in Kentucky earlier than the year 1870. If this course alone should be adopted slavery could not be legally affected in the State except by a slow and protracted process. But this is not the only course provided by which relief may be afforded to the existing demoralized condition of slavery in Kentucky. Our present Legislature may at once enact a law or amend existing laws so as to empower the master to emancipate his slaves, giving him the right to retain them in service by compensation for their labor. Such an enactment was suggested by Governor Bramlette in his recent message. Having referred to the fact that the rebellion had destroyed property in slaves, that such property now possessed only a nominal value in this State and required some remedial law, and yet that the Constitution could not be amended by an interdiction of slavery earlier than 1870, Governor Bramlette said:

> In the *meantime*, if our laws were so amended as to give slave-owners the power to emancipate their slaves, and the right to retain them upon fair wages, say for ten years, securing the hire as a fund to colonize and settle the emancipated slaves, voluntary emancipation would become so general that, at the end of ten years, but little would be left of slavery to be adjusted by further action.

The above extract from the Message clearly cites a method for speedily getting rid of slavery without disregarding the Constitution, nor violating the laws of the State. It would be strictly within the purview of the fundamental law of the Commonwealth, and would quickly and effectively secure the great object of emancipation. A bill evidently based upon the suggestion of Governor Bramlette has already been introduced into the State Senate by Hon. Mr. Marshall, a copy of which we publish in our columns this morning. We have a delicate regard for the Lieutenant-Governor's "conscience," but we do not see that he would violate it by giving Mr. Marshall's bill his support. We believe, too, that such a measure would not conflict with the will and wishes of a large majority of our people who see and appreciate the inevitable destruction of slavery. The people know that slavery is virtually gone: they know that they cannot help it with all the prejudices combined which they have usually cherished against emancipation. We entertain no prejudices for slavery nor against it in the abstract. Our view of the subject is purely economic, and we are fully impressed by the unavoidable circumstances about us that slavery in Kentucky has lost its basis as an institution, and is bound to disappear from our midst, whether assisted by us or not. Its remains are the source of trouble only—they are effete and burdensome. We know that the current of events has made the tenure of the master very weak indeed, and has formed among the slaves of this State a strong wish for freedom, for the enjoyment of which they are becoming more impatient every day, and unless, in some way, there shall be legal interposition to control them, we shall soon lose all their labor. Our Representatives, therefore, owe it to their constituents to prepare the State for the rapidly approaching event of universal freedom. Something should be done to retain the present negro labor in the State, lest our whole domestic arrangements be broken up and our farms be left without field-hands and in many districts without any labor at all. The negroes cannot be cured of their impatience for freedom, but they may be induced, by compensation, to remain and cultivate our fields. Senator Bristow said, only a few days ago, that the largest slave-holders in his district were now making contracts with their slaves, paying them to stay with them. It was the only means of retaining them.

But the Congress of the United States has submitted to the people of the respective States a more ready and sweeping mode of destroying slavery, and it is against this mode that Lieutenant-Governor Jacob directs his two remaining points. Congress has adopted an amendment to the Federal Constitution which, when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the States, will interdict slavery throughout the Union. Lieutenant-Governor Jacob says this amendment is not constitutional. What does the Federal Constitution say on the subject of amendments? The fifth article of that instrument is as follows:

> The Congress, whenever two-thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this Constitution, or, on the application of the Legislatures of two-thirds of the several States, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which, in either case, shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of the Constitution, when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the several States, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the Congress; provided, that no amendment which may be made prior to the year 1808, shall in any manner affect the first and fourth clauses in the ninth section of the first article; and that no State, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate.

It was in pursuance of the above provision in the Federal Constitution, that Congress adopted the amendment under consideration by more than a two-thirds vote—the Senate voting 36 against 8, and the House voting 119 against 56. The proposed amendment is as follows:

> *Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress Assembled (two-thirds of both Houses concurring)*, That the following article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of said Legislatures, shall be valid, to all intents and purposes, as a part of said Constitution, namely:
>
> ARTICLE XIII.
>
> Sec. 1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States or any place subject to their jurisdiction.
>
> Sec. 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

The power thus exercised is clearly granted by the organic law of the nation. The same power was used by Congress in 1861, sustained by the entire Congressional delegation from Kentucky, when that body, by a two-thirds vote, adopted an amendment, which, if ratified by three-fourths of the States, would have guaranteed slavery forever in the States where it existed. The question now is, whether or not three-fourths of the States will ratify the present amendment? If the loyal States are sufficient in number, they have a perfect constitutional right to ratify it. Lieut.-Governor Jacob, however, fears that its adoption will be effected by "fraud and violence." We do not see why such should be the case, nor do we think it will be. The States will be allowed to act freely on the subject. Voting as freely as Congress has, three-fourths of the Legislatures can reject the amendment, if they will. But, says the Lieutenant-Governor, it would be unconstitutional, because certain States now in rebellion are not represented in Congress. The same argument, if effective here, would destroy the binding force of every law enacted by Congress since the insurgent States seceded. What right, therefore, has President Lincoln to enforce in a conquered State any law of Congress passed since such State seceded? But, really, the States in rebellion are themselves to blame for this "taxation without representation." The national Legislature, however, has not lost its character nor power by the Southern rebellion.

The third point urged by the Lieutenant-Governor is that the amendment, if adopted, will increase the difficulty of settling our national troubles. This is an appeal to the prejudices of slavery. It is an appeal, however, which comes too late in this hour of popular revolution, an appeal which the rebels themselves will not appreciate. The rebel leaders know that this war has destroyed the roof and shelter of slavery. They openly declare that they are *not* fighting for the system. They are willing to give it up, and are preparing to do so. They propose to arm a hundred thousand negroes to fight against the Union, promising them ultimate freedom. They feel that slavery is gone, let this conflict end as it will, and amending the Federal Constitution so as to prohibit slavery will but hasten the removal of the vexed question from national politics. It will not complicate, but, we believe, facilitate, the adjustment of our national troubles when the period of adjustment shall arrive. Such is the opinion, we are authorized to say, which Hon. F. P. Blair has expressed since his late return to Washington from the Confederate Capital. His recent interview with rebel authorities impressed him with that conviction.

We have implicit faith in the patriotic motives of Lieut.-Gov. Jacob, but we regret that, in presence of the great events of the hour, he has taken the position espoused in his recent speech. He has unnecessarily assumed the burden of a death-stricken system. He has planted himself in opposition to an irresistible current of popular sentiment which is sweeping on to the overthrow of slavery. There is a high point from which he might have seen how ineffectual is the feeble struggle below for an institution which the logic of this mightier conflict for nationality is proving out of existence. We wish he had ascended to that high point, although, in doing so, he should leave behind many old associations and prejudices which have contributed to form his present views. We yet believe he will rise with the inevitable progress of events.

SPECIAL MESSAGE OF GOVERNOR BRAMLETTE, RECOMMENDING THE ANTI-SLAVERY CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT TO THE KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

Message of Governor Bramlette, Tuesday, February 7, 1865, transmitting communication of Secretary of the United States in relation to an amendment of the Constitution of the United States, as follows, viz.:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, February 2, 1865.

To His Excellency the Governor of the State of Kentucky, Frankfort, Ky.:

SIR: I transmit an attested copy of a joint resolution of Congress, approved on the 1st instant, proposing to the Legislatures of the several States a Thirteenth Article to the Constitution of the United States. Your Excellency is requested to cause the decision of the Legislature of Kentucky to be taken upon the subject. An acknowledgment of the receipt of this communication is requested by

Your Excellency's most obedient servant,
F. W. SEWARD, Acting Secretary.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

To all to whom these presents shall come, greeting:

I certify, that annexed is a true copy of a joint resolution of Congress, entitled, "A resolution submitting to the Legislatures of the several States a proposition to amend the Constitution of the United States;" the original of which is on file in this department.

In testimony whereof, I, William H. Seward, Secretary of State of the United States, have hereunto subscribed my name and caused the seal of the Department of State to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this second day of February, A. D. 1865, and of the Independence of the United States of America the 89th.
WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

A Resolution submitting to the Legislatures of the several States a Proposition to Amend the Constitution of the United States.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of both Houses concurring), That the following article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of said Legislatures, shall be valid, to all intents and purposes, as a part of the said Constitution, namely:

ARTICLE XIII.

Section 1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

Sec. 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

Approved February 1, 1865.

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives:

I herewith lay before you, for your consideration and action, a joint resolution of Congress, approved on the 1st inst., proposing to the Legislatures of the several States a Thirteenth Article to the Constitution of the United State which article is in the following words, viz.:

ARTICLE XIII.

Section 1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

Sec. 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

Approved February 1, 1865.

I might content myself with submitting this question to you for action without incurring the responsibility of any suggestions; but upon a matter of such vital importance to the people of Kentucky, involving, as I believe, their well-being and security, such course would not comport with my views of constitutional obligation, and the duties and responsibilities of the office of Chief Executive of the Commonwealth.

The views of the present Executive upon the subject of the proposed amendment, as a *national question*, are known and of record. We have no new lights upon this subject which could in the least modify or change those views. We still believe it was not wise, as a national policy, pending the rebellion, to propose amendments to the Constitution, which fix—irrevocably—an ultimatum of adjustment that had better have been held under the control of the Government. But our views of national policy have been overruled by those having authority to determine; and the question now presented, though national in its operation, is local for our consideration. We are not now called upon to consider the policy or impolicy of national action, but the bearing which this measure is to have upon us as a State and people. We should therefore approach it divested of all partisan asperities and sectional passions and prejudices, and meet it with the dispassionate consideration and prudent judgment of statesmen charged with the highest interests and most important securities and trusts of a brave, manly, and patriotic people.

No intelligent man, whatever may be his desires upon the subject, can hope for the perpetuation of slavery in Kentucky.

Every State which surrounds us has abolished slavery. The laws for rendition of fugitives are repealed, and no there is possible hope of their reenactment. The most valuable slaves have enlisted in the army or fled to other States; those that remain are hopelessly demoralized, and rendered not only valueless, but burdensome. These facts are of general notoriety and indisputable.

Although much of this state of affairs has been brought about by what we have deemed uncalled-for and unnecessary interference with the subject of slavery, yet it has been part of the bitter fruits of rebellion; and the facts exist and cannot be changed by denying them or closing our eyes to their existence. Whether the proposed amendment be ratified by you or not, slavery has been fore-doomed by rebellion, and cannot be maintained.

It is not, therefore, a question for us to determine—shall slavery continue or not? but how shall it end. Though we may believe that the several States should have been left to adjust this question, yet will *mere mode* compensate for the dangers, hazards, and expenditures which we are likely to incur by refusing the mode proposed, and standing out for our own, which we deem better? In a word, if you agree that slavery cannot be continued, is it not better to accept a practical and legitimate mode of ridding our people of all the dangers and harassments of its further continuance than risk the dangerous ordeal through which we must pass in order to reach our own mode of accomplishing the same end? Will the difference in abolishing it, by amendment to the Federal Constitution, or by amendment to the State Constitution, justify the hazards of the experiment?

The people of Kentucky have never permitted the negro to intercept their loyalty to our Government. They have ever thrust aside and refused to accept the negro as an issue. We have steadily adhered to our Government, regardness of the effect upon the status of the negro. We have opposed incorporating the negro as a national element of strife. Shall we now permit the negro to stand between us and our Government? If of any value, the negro is certainly of less value now than when we refused to accept him as an issue. Will we not by refusing, upon some reasonable terms, to accept the proposed amendment, permit the negro to interpose between us and our Government? We are not to blame for such an issue, for we ever opposed it; but will we not have cause to reproach ourselves, if, at this late period of our struggle, we accept such an issue? These questions are suggestive, and I will not elaborate them.

But what have we a right, under all the circumstances, to demand as just and reasonable, if we accept the proposed amendment?

Our slave property was assessed for taxation in 1860, before the war began, at $107,494,527. In 1863, the effect of the rebellion and unfriendly legislation reduced the valuation to $57,511,770; and in 1864 to $34,179,246.

In view of the sufferings of our people, the loyal stand ever maintained by our State, our losses by the direct and indirect action of our Government pending our struggle to maintain our national life, may we not, with confidence, demand, as a condition of our acceptance of the proposed amendment, that Congress shall appropriate the last assessed value of slaves—$34,179,246—to the use of the State, to be used in compensating the owners for the slaves so emancipated? England, in the act of 1833, abolishing slavery, appropriated £20,000,000 to compensate the owners. It cannot be that our Government will be less just, if we accept the amendment upon condition that the assessed value of 1864 be paid to the State to compensate owners who are to be affected by the proposed amendment; the acceptance to be declared when notice of the appropriation is officially given to the Chief Executive of the Commonwealth. Those who believe that the adoption of this amendment will have the effect to shorten our struggle with rebellion cannot refuse to vote the appropriation, as it will, upon their own theory, be economical. Those who hold to our views cannot refuse it, because it is just and right.

The past is beyond our control; the present only is ours; but, by wise and prudent councils, the future may be shaped by us. Deprived of all control over the past, shall we cheat ourselves of the future by inconsiderately or rashly throwing away the present opportunity to shape our destiny?

The good of our own people—security to them of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness—should be our chief and great concern, in acting upon this momentous question. To forfeit present benefit and imperil future security, because of disapprobation of the past, is not the wisdom of the safe and prudent statesman. If we could defeat the final adoption of the proposed amendment by our refusal to ratify it, the policy or impolicy of so doing would then be a legitimate question of debate. But whether we ratify or not, the end must come; it is a fixed fact; slavery must end. Shall we accept the fact, although we had no hand in bringing it about, or shall we close our eyes to its existence? Though we may close our eyes to the fact, yet it will still remain, and will affect us as materially as if we looked upon and accepted it.

By refusing the conditional acceptance suggested, will you not greatly endanger the quiet and security of our people, and subject them to untold harassments by protracting the issue, without the possibility of gaining anything thereby? Will you not risk the loss of all against nothing to be gained? Better accept it unconditionally than to reject it altogether. The prudent farmer, after the storm has swept over his orchard and torn a branch from a favorite tree, leaving it attached by only a few shattered fibres, will cut off the branch and cast it away, that it may not draw the sap which would go to heal the wound to feed for a season the sickly life of the torn branch, then carry back its decay to the parent trunk. Shall we be less wise? Would he be deemed wise or prudent who, having an arm shattered by a bushwhacker, and pronounced by the surgeon to be incurable save by amputation, yet would obstinately refuse amputation, solely upon the ground that he was not shot in open battle or fair fight? Would such refusal change the character of the wound, or lessen the danger of mortification and death? Shall we refuse to have the shattered limb of slavery amputated, when none can think of saving it, merely because it has been destroyed by rebels and abolitionists combined?

As you love our country, and would save our suffering people from evils which no pen can adequately trace, I beseech you to lay aside all passion, prejudice, and partisan asperities, and meet this gravest and most vital question to the present and future of our State, which you may ever be called upon to solve, like statesmen and patriots who comprehend the crisis, and dare to meet the responsibilities of the occasion. If not willing to act without first consulting your constituents, better take time to consult them, and then act, than postpone this question to the future. Such are the convictions which, deeply impressed upon my mind, are freely and frankly stated for your consideration.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE,
Governor of Kentucky.

☞The telegraphic despatch dated 5th instant, announcing that the Potomac army is once more in motion, is well calculated to excite the deepest feeling throughout the country. It appears that on the 5th instant an important skirmish occurred at Thatcher's Run, which is about twelve miles southeast of Petersburg. The fight resulted in a Union victory, though the rebels fought with great spirit and bravery. Rebel wagon trains were captured, and a considerable number of prisoners taken. It is probable that a general engagement is near at hand, if not now in progress, between Grant and Lee. If so, we may regard the co-operative campaigns of Grant and Sherman as fully begun, and events of the highest importance as about to occur. We believe that Lee has sent heavy reinforcements to Hardee in South Carolina, believing that the inactivity of Grant would enable him to do so with safety. Grant, however, has been awaiting only the progress of Sherman from Savannah. He is improving his opportunity, and, if we rightly construe the present indications, the Potomac army and that under General Sherman are on the eve of the most important battles of the war. We anxiously await further intelligence.

☞We regret to learn that members of the Legislature have construed our articles urging the importance of vigorous efforts to raise a military organization for State defence into a rebuke of themselves. We have not meant to unjustly rebuke our representatives, for we are aware that they, in connection with our distinguished and patriotic Governor, have labored assiduously to discharge their duty in reference to this matter. Now that the order of General Burbridge has been rescinded, we would again impress our people with the importance of co-operating with our representatives in this great work. Let an effective organization be promptly raised, that our State may be rid of the murderous bands now infesting its borders. There are able-bodied men all over the State who should rally to the cause.

☞The idea of nationality is deepening and daily strengthening in the popular mind of this country. The theories of local sovereignty, so long carried to an extravagant extent, are losing their hold upon public favor, and the essential importance of national unity and integrity is supplanting them. The fact that we are one people and have a common interest is now the grand lever of popular action. It strengthens the States' combination in support of the National Government; it impels the irresistible progress of our armies; it is the basis of every enlivening hope of future power and glory to the country.

Barracks News.—One hundred and twenty convalescents were received at Barracks No. 1 yesterday, one hundred and forty-six came in from Camp Butler, Illinois, and five deserters from Cairo.

The transfers were one hundred and five to Nashville, twenty-five to Cairo, ten to Lexington, seven to Madison, Wisconsin, eight to St. Louis, and eight to Lebanon, Kentucky.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1865.

☞We publish this morning a communication from our correspondent, "Pro Bono Publico," on the "Agricultural College and Kentucky University," to which we would call the attention of our State Legislature. There is a bill on this subject now before the Legislature, which will be acted upon to-day, and this communication is presented in timely connection with it.

☞A bill has been introduced into the Legislature providing for an appropriation of fifteen thousand dollars to the Kentucky Sanitary Commission. The bill will be under consideration to-day or to-morrow. We freely express the hope that the bill will be enacted. The Sanitary Commission has performed a great work for the benefit not only of Kentucky soldiers, but for the sick and wounded of other States, and funds are needed to carry on the laudable and Christian enterprise. The Commission has thus far depended alone upon public contributions.

☞The telegraph reports that a rumor prevails that the rebels are preparing to evacuate Richmond. We do not think that any reliance can be placed in the report. The Confederates will not abandon their capital without a severe struggle. The movements of Sherman and Grant are threatening and perhaps dangerous to the rebel cause, yet we do not believe that Lee is filled with so much alarm as to entertain a thought so absurd as the quiet evacuation of Richmond and the surrender of the city without a show of fight. The fortifications have been constructed with too much care and at too great an expense to be abandoned now—in the hour of danger—without resistance. Branchville, Augusta, and Petersburg may fall, and a wall of Federal bayonets encircle the stronghold, yet the rebel army will remain defiant within the fortifications of Richmond, and stubbornly defend their capital to the last. The Confederates cannot afford to surrender the city. It gives too much prestige to their cause abroad. Richmond has become closely identified with the rebellion, and in the eyes of foreigners the belligerent States are and will be regarded in the light of a Government so long as they successfully defend their capital against the armies of the North. Each year since the commencement of the war, we have heard, we know not how many times, that the rebels were preparing to evacuate Richmond. The report has been repeated so often that we now look upon it as an old story, often told. Richmond eventually will fall, but the stars and stripes, in our opinion, will not wave over the city until the rebel army massed under Lee has been crushed. Richmond is their all, and to preserve it the rebels will fight within its fortifications, if required, the last desperate battle of the war.

☞We clip the following from the New Orleans Times of January 31st:

> We have undoubted information by a refugee from Mobile, who left that city on the 16th inst., and arrived here yesterday, that the evacuation of the place commenced on the day of his departure, and that guns and ordnance stores were going to Selma by rail and water.
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> Simultaneously with this movement, a sweeping conscription was going on among the citizens of Mobile, to escape which people were fleeing from the city by squads. Our informant was one of a party of twelve persons who were fortunate enough to escape to a point whence they were taken off by boats from one of our war vessels.
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> It was the general impression in Mobile that no defence of the city would be attempted. Its garrison was small, and composed of militia alone, under the command of Generals Taylor and Maury.

Mobile, if not already surrendered, is destined to fall. The troops in General Canby's department have been concentrated for some important movement. Memphis, Vicksburg, New Orleans, and other military points; have been nearly stripped of soldiers to participate in a new, active, and stirring campaign. General Davidson's cavalry raid through Southern Mississippi, several weeks ago, demonstrated the fact that the country could be penetrated with apparent ease, and railroad communication be destroyed north of Mobile. His raid created great alarm among the people and disturbed their feelings of security. Gen. Canby determined to profit by the knowledge acquired in that expedition. A grand concentration of forces under his command has taken place, and a bold and vigorous campaign has been inaugurated. The details of his operations have not been furnished to the public, therefore we know but little in regard to his movements. It is probable that one column is advancing from the vicinity of Vicksburg, while another moves forward from the new base established at Paskagoula. We do not know these to be facts—we simply say such a programme is possible. There is one thing evident, our troops are advancing in strong force, and great alarm prevails in Mobile and in Southern Mississippi and Alabama. The stories of refugees should be received with extreme caution, yet we see nothing improbable in the statements furnished by the gentleman escaped from Mobile. When the forts which guarded the entrance to the bay were captured by Admiral Farragut the city was robbed of much of its importance. It ceased to be a port of entry for blockade-runners, and, cut off from the waters of the gulf and almost isolated, it became no longer a vital point to the Confederacy. The rebels, however, cannot surrender the city without regret, and they cannot abandon more important positions to defend the place against the powerful army now advancing upon it. We believe that the city is destined to fall, if already a conquered people do not acknowledge the supremacy of the Federal flag. It is stated that the evacuation commenced on the 16th of January. The rebels on that day commenced moving the heavy guns and the ordnance stores to Selma, as it was presumed, to prepare for the departure of the troops. A sweeping conscription of the citizens was going on, and the city was wild with excitement. In order to escape military service, the able-bodied males were flying to the country in squads. If the rebels celebrated their departure from the place in a manner so unacceptable to the citizens, it is probable that the "Yankees" found, or will find, a warmer welcome than was anticipated. Selma, the point to which the rebels are retreating, is the county seat of Dallas county, Alabama, and situated on the right bank of the Alabama river, about one hundred miles from its mouth. Heretofore communication has been preserved between Mobile and Selma by railroad and by water. When Mobile is surrendered to the Federal army, in Southern Alabama, the rebels can offer no successful resistance away from Selma. A large tract of country, then, will have to be abandoned by them. With General Thomas in Northern and General Canby in Southern Alabama, the rebels hold but a narrow strip of the State, and we may look upon it as nearly restored to the Union.

☞We are informed by a special despatch from Washington that Major-General John M. Palmer has been appointed to command in Kentucky. General Palmer formerly commanded a corps in the Army of the Cumberland, and achieved a fine reputation as an officer. As the successor of General Burbridge we trust he will prove as efficient in discharging the new and serious responsibilities intrusted to him, as he has been in other fields of labor. We cordially welcome him to Kentucky. The General is a native of this State, and was appointed from Illinois. The interests of Kentucky and Illinois are very closely identified in this great struggle, and we shall expect General Palmer to exercise here the same wise discretion which he would certainly exert in behalf of his own State. We firmly believe he will do so. Differences of an unpleasant character have separated our State officers from the predecessor of General Palmer. Those differences will no longer disturb the welfare of our Commonwealth. The appointment of General Palmer brightens the prospect of Kentucky.

☞Quite an interesting controversy is soon to arise in the Senate of the United States, relative to the admission into that body of Senators from the State of Virginia. The State organization of West Virginia has already been recognized by Congress, and both Representatives and Senators therefrom have been admitted into the body. Hon. Joseph Segar has just presented his credentials as Senator from Virginia proper, and his case will be a subject of controversy. The "Old Dominion" is ostensibly divided now into three States: the government of one being at Wheeling, the other at Alexandria, and the third at Richmond, under rebel authority. Congress has power to determine the qualifications of its own members, and we shall watch, with some curiosity, the disposal now to be made of the Hon. Joseph Segar's credentials.

☞Stephens and Hunter and Campbell, the rebel commissioners recently engaged in consultation with President Lincoln and Secretary Seward at Fortress Monroe, have returned to Richmond, and their arrival is the occasion for a number of furious war articles in the rebel papers. President Lincoln's requirement of submission by the South to the national authority is treated as an insult, and thereupon the greatest defiance is expressed and flaming appeals are made for renewed exertions in carrying on the war for independence. These things are just what we expected. The rebellion is not over yet. Desperate efforts are still to be made to resuscitate its enfeebled energy. The slaves are to be put in the army—a hundred thousand of them—according to latest intelligence from Richmond. The war is to be prosecuted with all the vigor that can possibly be summoned for the emergency. Such is the spirit now manifested by the press at Richmond.

The loyal States must arouse to the demands of the hour. Our armies must be reinforced. A mighty work yet remains upon the hands of Grant and Sherman and Thomas. We have implicit faith in them. They need only the earnest, determined co-operation of the loyal States in sending forward recruits, to be enabled triumphantly to consummate their present campaigns. The fate of the nation hinges on these campaigns. They are already begun. Sherman is moving through the Carolinas with a powerful force, and thus far success has marked his every step. The thunder of artillery is heard, too, from the vicinity of Petersburg—the shout of victory follows it. Let these movements be invigorated by demonstrations of an enthusiastic war spirit throughout the nation. Let the expressions of defiance uttered at Richmond be answered by ample preparations to sustain the gallant armies of the Union.

☞We are informed that a general exchange of prisoners of war is to take place. The rebel and Federal commissioners have come to an understanding and settled upon a mode of proceeding. We know not what terms have been agreed upon, or what points of difference have been waived, yet we are sure that the news will produce a thrill of pleasure throughout the land. A nation will hail the announcement as glad tidings of great joy. And to our poor, suffering, half-starved soldiers in crowded rebel prisons the intelligence will prove happiness unspeakable, and call from them acclamations of delight. The dark clouds are fading, a gleam of golden sunshine shoots athwart the sky, and the weary, sorrowing hearts beat light with hope. The longings to again breathe the pure, free air of heaven, and greet once more the loved forms of home, are about to be realized. Day succeeds the long night of suffering, despair, and woe, and the joyful news, like the rising sun, dispels the heavy gloom. Boats have been chartered to run regularly between Annapolis and Aiken's Landing, on the James river, the point at which the exchange is to take place. The officers intrusted with the duty will enter upon the work without delay; yet, so large is the number of soldiers held as prisoners of war, that it will require many weeks to complete the undertaking. We are truly glad that the authorities have at last come to an understanding. We sincerely hope that no new difficulty may arise to interrupt the good work, and prevent the carrying out of the plan now being inaugurated.

☞Very elaborate stories have been circulated by the press relative to the cession by Maximilian of five provinces of Mexico to Louis Napoleon, and the establishment of ex-Senator Gwin as Viceroy over the same. We were induced to believe that the fugitive ex-Senator had entered fully upon one of the most brilliant schemes of empire, sustained in his purposes by the astute genius of the French Emperor. It will be seen, however, from a despatch from Havana, by way of New York, published in our columns this morning, that the interesting stories to which the American press gave currency have become exceedingly improbable. These stories are represented as being the source of amusement in Havana, where ex-Senator Gwin now is, and whence he is soon to depart for Europe. He has failed with Maximilian. We have not been inclined to credit, as many others did, the statements made as to Gwin's new Dukedom. They promised too much to be true. If the news from Havana be reliable, we are not apt to hear much more about the young Republic of Sonora.

☞It would be but an act of simple justice if the Federal Congress should appropriate the sum of $34,179,246, the present estimated value of slave property in Kentucky, to be distributed among the slaveholders of this State in the event of our Legislature accepting the anti-slavery amendment to the Constitution. This suggestion is made by Gov. Bramlette in his special message transmitting the amendment to the Legislature. Kentucky has already endured a severe trial in consequence of this unnatural war. Her losses have been great. She has manfully stood by the Government against rebellion. The step of emancipation will necessarily be attended by difficulties, and the General Government, in consideration of these difficulties, should cheerfully appropriate the sum covering the present valuation of slave property in the State. We hope that Gov. Bramlette's proposition will be accepted by Congress.

Barracks News.—Ninety men and twenty deserters were received at the Barracks yesterday from St. Louis, two deserters from Bowling Green, and four from Lexington. The number of convalescents amounted to fifty. The transfers were two hundred and thirty-four to Nashville, twenty-nine to Lexington, sixty-seven men and eight deserters to New York, thirty-nine men and three deserters to Annapolis, fifty-five men to Cairo, and fifteen to St. Louis.

☞Colonel A. A. Stevens, commanding Camp Morton, has received orders to prepare the muster-rolls of three thousand of the rebel prisoners confined there for exchange for a corresponding number of our brave Union soldiers.

☞Major-General Palmer has been appointed to command in Kentucky. Thank God and Mr. Lincoln!

[For the Louisville Journal.]

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE AND KENTUCKY UNIVERSITY.

The House of Representatives of the Kentucky Legislature, in Frankfort, passed a bill on the 7th inst., for an Agricultural College, by a vote of 64 for and 19 against, showing a very large majority in favor of the bill. This is one of the most important measures which has been before the Legislature this session. We have had the pleasure of an extended interview with the chairman of the committee who reported the bill, and from him we learn that the State has done the very best thing possible in passing this law.

The bill provides that the State shall have exclusive control of the money to be derived from the Congressional Land Grant; the State to appoint a committee of visitors, who shall see that the Kentucky University is complying at all times with the act of Congress and the law of the State; the University to teach three hundred young men of the State, free of charge; to furnish grounds and buildings, library, apparatus, chemical, philosophical, astromomical, mechanical, &c., &c., without charge to the State.

Section four of the bill provides that nothing *sectarian* shall ever be taught the pupils, and that a majority of the Professors and managers shall never be members of any *one denomination* at the same time. This is the guard which a wise Legislature throws around the use of this sacred fund, and must silence forever the clamor of sectarian intruders and bigoted fault-finders. The interest arising from the land-grant fund to be paid semi-annually to the treasurer of Kentucky University, and by him disbursed to the Professors on their salaries.

At the present time, it is impossible for the State to provide University buildings and grounds. Kentucky University proposes to do this. Transylvania University has agreed to turn over to Kentucky University all its grounds, buildings, library, apparatus, and endowment fund, &c., and this, with the interest from the land grant, enables Kentucky University to accept from the State the trust, and enter forthwith upon the great work of educating three hundred young men for the State free of any charge for tuition. The State has had no offer of aid from any other institution, and unless something is speedily done the State will lose the Congressional Land Grant. Kentucky University, with her $200,000 endowment fund, now bearing interest, with $150,000 furnished by Transylvania, will be amply able to carry out *for* the State of Kentucky, without the cost of one dollar *to* the State, all the trusts committed by Congress to her.

The bill passed the House; has been reported to the Senate, and will come up to-day for consideration by that body. We trust it will meet with as much favor there as it did in the House. We cannot see on what grounds opposition can be made.

While war is desolating much of our country, let us not forget to foster our institutions of learning. A bright future, we trust, yet awaits us, when swords shall be beaten into ploughshares and spears into pruning hooks, when peace shall fold her white wings once more over our land. PRO BONO PUBLICO.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1865.

Peace and War.—The country has certainly derived one important advantage from the recent consultation at Fortress Monroe, between President Lincoln and Secretary Seward, and the rebel commissioners Stephens, Hunter, and Campbell. It had been urged persistingly by the leaders of the peace party in the North that a personal conference between authoritative representatives of the Federal and rebel Governments would surely end in an adjustment of this struggle, and the restoration of the Union, without further bloodshed. The conference at last has been held, but the hopes of early peace have received no encouragement from it. When President Lincoln and Secretary Seward proposed peace on the basis of a restored nationality, the rebel commissioners dissented and demanded recognition of Confederate independence. As a matter of course the consultation ended in the renewed determination of the President to carry on the war until peace shall be conquered, and the supremacy of National authority be fully reasserted. The American Union, said Mr. Lincoln, must and shall be preserved; and that sentiment is echoed throughout the loyal States.

The important advantage which the country has derived from the late conference is found in the rapid concentration of all parties in the loyal States upon the absorbing proposition that *peace must come through war*. The issue of this struggle has been clearly and unmistakably defined. There must be war or national dismemberment. When, several days ago, the result of the peace consultation was announced in the Federal Congress, Hon. Samuel S. Cox, a leading Democrat and a *quasi* peace advocate, immediately offered a resolution in the House of Representatives, tendering the thanks of that body to President Lincoln and Secretary Seward for the prompt and decisive answer given by them to the rebel commissioners, and declaring the purpose of the Government to prosecute the war, regardless of costs, until its authority shall be re-established throughout the insurgent States. The resolution of Mr. Cox, coming, as it did, from a formidable antagonist of the present Administration, must exert a powerful influence upon the Democratic masses in all the loyal States. Simultaneously with the resolution of Mr. Cox, Hon. Fernando Wood, of New York, who is only next to Vallandigham as a leader of the peace party, introduced into the House the following resolution:

> *Resolved*, That it is the duty of the President to maintain, in every constitutional and legal manner, the integrity of the American Union as formed by the fathers of the republic, and in no event, and under no circumstances, to proffer or accept negotiations which shall admit, by the remotest implication, the existence of any other Federal or Confederate Government within the territory of the United States.

In connection with his resolution, Mr. Wood made the following remarks to Congress:

> He, for one, thanked the President for making an honest effort to prevent the further shedding of blood and the exhaustion of the energies of the country. Rumor said the negotiations had failed. This was to be regretted, but, if they failed in consequence of the indisposition of the rebel authorities to return to their allegiance and duty on the basis of our common Constitution, they might as well know, that, so far as he represented the peace sentiment, he would not sustain them in their position. He was opposed to the war because he was opposed to the dissolution of the Union, and it had been one of his complaints against the Administration, that, so far from making overtures, it had prevented propositions of peace by denying the admittance of commissioners from the Southern government; but if the door has now been thrown open by the President, and if the answer to that was that they would accept recognition and nothing else, then he desired to say, with his humble efforts he should aid the conquering armies of his country to obtain by force what it has been unable to obtain by peace.

The above resolution and remarks of Fernando Wood are very significant, foreshadowing as they do, an earnest co-operation of all parties in sustaining the Government throughout this mighty struggle. "We are all Democrats, we are all Republicans, while the Union is in danger," said Thomas Jefferson in his Inaugural Address, when our young republic was threatened by menaces from abroad; and the noble sentiment of that illustrious statesman swells now in the bosom of every Union-loving citizen.

The loyal American people are engaged in a struggle to prevent the disintegration of the republic, and while our heroic soldiers in the field are perilling their lives to maintain national integrity, they have a just right to demand that the masses at home and the Executive Administration shall take no step which shall make all their past sacrifices useless, and cause their future efforts to be of no avail. We are not to act, however, on behalf of the living alone. From more than three hundred thousand still green and unsodded graves there comes an unbroken voice demanding that the cause of constitutional government shall not be abandoned until this accursed rebellion is crushed, the Constitution again thoroughly established, and peace restored throughout the length and breadth of the land. These are the considerations now binding together the men of all parties. This arduous struggle is felt to be a painful necessity. The very object for which the rebels declare themselves as fighting cannot for one moment be conceded; otherwise we must concede that the American government has proved the most stupendous failure in either ancient or modern times. If the rebel principle of disintegration be permitted, and States, at their will and pleasure, are at liberty to sever their federal allegiance, then the Government of the United States, which so recently commanded the respect of its citizens at home, as well as the respect and confidence of nations abroad, will be found to have been a Government which, for seventy years of apparent prosperity, cherished within itself the elements of its own overthrow, and the American Constitution an instrument which enabled a part of the people to prostrate the liberties of the whole.

Let, then, all party cries be hushed; let all divisions cease; let the loyal States with solid front sustain the imperilled flag, and through the din and dun of war, at last, the bells in all our silent spires will

—"clash their clangor on the air,
Ring their wild music out with throbbing choirs,
Ring peace in everywhere."

☞The eyes of the nation are earnestly directed toward the great armies of Grant and Sherman. These two leaders seem to hold the destiny of the war in their own hands. The overthrow of the rebel armies at Richmond and in the Carolinas is the grand object of their present campaigns, and, should that object be achieved, the Government will at once have conquered an enduring peace. The movements which have occurred in the Potomac army within a few days past have resulted favorably to our arms, enabling our veteran troops to secure an advanced position five miles beyond their former encampment, and that much nearer the city of Petersburg, the objective point of operations. This great Union gain promises the early evacuation of Petersburg by the rebel army there. A great battle, perhaps the bloodiest of the war, is likely soon to occur in the vicinity of Richmond. General Grant will meet a skilful and stubborn foe in the army of Lee, for that army is the main stay of the rebellion. The movements just inaugurated about Petersburg we regard as incipient to the spring campaign. They are somewhat earlier than we anticipated. In this connection we extract some suggestions from the last number of the Army and Navy Journal as to the probable course of the spring campaign, suggestions well deserving consideration. The Journal says:

> We regard Grant and Lee as about equal in strength, considering the tasks imposed upon each. Each, by position, is in a condition to resist all possible aggression; and neither, therefore, is prepared to make any vigorous and decisive aggressive movement with reasonable chance of success. We consider Thomas and Hood to be necessarily out of the sphere of present operations. The former, because he has been wisely depleted in order to reinforce Sherman; the latter, because of his immense losses in men and material during his failure in Tennessee. The key of the position, the hopes of the future, we consider to be with Sherman, who, unopposed by any organized force capable of confronting him with probability of success, threatens so many important points in the enemy's territory, that concentration to oppose him must mean the abandonment of positions of considerable importance to us.

We believe that the ultimate design of Gen. Sherman's campaign, in South Carolina and North Carolina, is to co-operate with General Grant in a grand assault upon Gen. Lee. Sherman is achieving fine success at present, and we confidently expect him to utterly defeat the rebels under Gen. Hardee. His campaign will, doubtless, embrace several months. There are great difficulties finally to be overcome. Along in the spring, when he shall have Wilmington for his base, he must encounter serious dangers. On this point the Army and Navy Journal makes the following suggestions:

> Lee, by evacuating Petersburg, and contracting his lines round Richmond, or—if the emergency shall have proved great enough, and the force at his disposal too meagre to justify even leaving a small garrison in Richmond—by abandoning his capital altogether, might endeavor to fall upon Sherman with superior forces. If he succeeded in defeating him, he could gather up the scattered garrisons of Augusta, Charleston, and Wilmington, and would probably outnumber Grant and temporarily restore the condition of affairs to a more equal balance. If Sherman, finding himself outnumbered, should manœuvre to avoid battle, and to connect himself with Grant, it would be nearly impossible to compel him to fight; but he might be forced to leave the road open to the West. A drawn battle would give the same alternative to Lee. This would insure us Virginia and the Carolinas, but would transfer the conflict to Western Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, and Tennessee, where our long line of communications places us at every disadvantage, and where, with determination, a prolonged resistance, exhausting to both parties, would be the result. This is the utmost which we think the enemy's military possibilities permit him to accomplish.

The most intense anxiety will pervade the public mind whilst these important operations are pending. They are pregnant with the nation's fate. We feel, however, the highest confidence in the bravery of our veteran troops and the skill and wisdom of their leaders. The actual crisis of this great struggle has been reached. If the issue of the present campaigns turn in favor of the Union, then will peace be near at hand. In the meantime, let renewed exertions be made throughout the loyal States to strengthen the arms of the nation. The times demand unusual activity and vigilance.

☞General Beauregard made a speech at Augusta a few days ago, and, after reviewing his military history, he informed the people that it was his intention to fight to the bitter end. In other words his voice was still for war. He fired the first gun at Fort Sumpter and he would continue the struggle and fire the last shot in defence of the Southern cause. The redoubtable General, in the face of these assertions, wished the people to understand another fact. In the event of failure, he has money enough to pay his passage to Europe; and he might have added with equal truth that he has funds sufficient at his disposal to live in princely style after he gets there. The General is of a speculating turn of mind, and, like Kirby Smith, no doubt, while fighting the battles of his country, or reposing in retirement, he has kept a sharp lookout for number one. He, perhaps, has had a finger in a few Government contracts, and, having enriched himself at the expense of a deluded people, coolly informs them that, if necessary, he can go to Europe and spend the balance of his days in comfort. What a consoling thought! We will wager that the General has not invested his funds in Confederate bonds. He is far too wise to be guilty of such folly. Gold, or its equivalent, cotton, safely stowed away in England, is his security. The rebel armies may be crushed, the Confederacy may totter and fall, yet what cares Beauregard with his credits in foreign banks. He urges the people to prosecute the war to the bitter end, to expend their life-blood and treasure, and to make new sacrifices. Having provided for himself, it matters not to him whether or not every property-holder in the South be reduced to beggary and ruin, and the land run with rivers of warm blood, so that he is lucky enough to secure a steamer and safe passage to a foreign port. This view is refreshing to the General, yet we do not see how the Southern people can derive much consolation from it. Beauregard is a patriot of the first order; he is a statesman with broad and comprehensive views; he is a soldier of great renown; he is a wonderful man—noble, generous, and self-sacrificing in the extreme. He favors the prosecution of the war so long as the stars glitter upon his shoulders, his rank is respected, his emoluments accrue to him and his name is coupled with honor by a deluded people. He will fight so long as he can bask in the sunshine, but when the dark clouds gather thickest he will sneak away to escape the fury of the storm. But Beauregard is not worse than a majority of the leaders o the rebellion. He is a fit type of his class What a sublime spectacle will the master-spirits of the great rebellion present, when the last disaster shall overtake their cause, fleeing in hot haste for foreign ports, and leaving their friends to shift for themselves in the dark hour of trouble. Now in the name of patriotism they urge the people to make new sacrifices and continue the war to the bitter end. As soon, however, as their ambitious schemes fail they will basely desert the people, telling them to go to the devil, while they take care of themselves.

☞General Sherman is regarded in Europe as the "first captain of the age." He has justly won this lofty title, and we believe that his operations in South Carolina and North Carolina will increase the lustre of his fame. He is evidently managing his present campaign with the same sagacity which enabled him to plan and execute his novel march from Atlanta to Savannah. The Cleveland Leader thinks that the latest news from Savannah, by way of Richmond, indicates the intention of Sherman first to strike the railroad leading from Branchville to Augusta, thus cutting the last line of union between Richmond and the Gulf States, and enabling his forces to move on Augusta and Branchville at once. The point of chief concentration of his force was, at latest dates, in the vicinity of Robertsville, a point reached by the most toilsome efforts through swamps and marshes. The forces that seized Pocotaligo, and those that marched up the west bank of the Savannah river, as well as the two divisions that crossed the Savannah lower down and pushed on to Robertsville, find before them the Combahee as the first line of defence. The latest despatches from Charleston represent that a portion of Sherman's forces have crossed the Whippy Swamp river, a tributary of the Salkehatchie, a tributary of the Combahee. It is probably the intention to concentrate the larger portion of his forces at Barnewell Court-House, from which place he may easily seize the railroad from Charleston to Augusta, at Blacksville. Then we may look for the destruction of that road between Branchville and Augusta. If General Sherman should conclude to give Charleston the go-by, he may readily strike northward from Branchville at Columbia, the capital of the State. Once at Branchville, both the Combahee and the Edisto with their tributaries will have been flanked, so that the rear of Charleston might be easily accessible.

Everything yet known in regard to Sherman's progress is highly satisfactory, and will insure the most important results.

☞Spain has made a proposition to settle her dispute with Peru, which reduces the quarrel to a matter of dollars and cents. Spain asks to be indemnified. Generous-like, for the consideration of gold she will forgive and forget all causes of complaint. She makes a modest demand. Fifteen million francs or five million dollars will satisfy her, and restore the olive branch of peace. This is raising the wind with a vengeance. Spain pretends to be aggrieved. Her coffers are empty, and she resorts to bluster to extort an unreasonable sum from a weaker power. She makes a demand, and assumes a warlike atitude, to compel Peru to comply with that demand. She is playing a bold game. There is no doubt that she is hard up for cash, but her poverty does not justify such a high-handed proceeding. She makes her own quarrel, assesses her own damages, and puts in an execution for them. This is going it a little too steep, and we are not surprised to learn that Peru will reject the proposition. She is not to be bullied into terms. She has her version of the story, and her voice should be heard in the matter. At least she should be permitted to speak a word in her own defence. Spain is entirely too fast. It is clear that the quarrel is a case for arbitration. Nobody, though, seems inclined to interfere, and the misunderstanding may result in something serious. If Spain presses her claim, in honor and justice to herself Peru will be forced to return a decided refusal to the terms of the proposition, and then the appeal will be to arms. Because Spain is a stronger power, it gives her no right to domineer over a weaker government. Fifteen million francs is a large sum to pay, and we do not believe that Peru will submit to so gross an outrage. Her only alternative is to buckle on her armor and marshal her forces for battle.

☞Eight guerillas were last Sunday in Fairfield. When Colonel Bulkley's men entered, the guerillas jumped on their horses, and one of them, by name Geo. Blanchford, was shot in the leg, which was subsequently amputated. After they left St. Mary's, they went to Newmarket and killed four Federal soldiers, and then left in different directions.

☞Kentuckians may well congratulate themselves on having in the Gubernatorial chair, in a time of peril like this, a man so fully imbued with clear, practical views as Governor Thomas E. Bramlette. The condition and wants of the State require a ready, active mind, and a brave heart, in the Executive chair, and Gov. Bramlette is endowed with these in the highest degree. He never handles public questions as a theorist, but as a statesman. His special message transmitting the Constitutional Amendment to the Legislature amply demonstrated at once his patriotism and his sagacity. Gov. Bramlette does not whine and quarrel over slavery when he sees that events which he could not avoid, which the State cannot avoid, have given slavery its death-blow. He urges now the adoption of measures for alleviating evils which the war has produced, and which require practical treatment. The same wisdom actuating the Governor in this matter has controlled all his acts, as Chief Executive of the State, and we freely accord to him the praise he so richly deserves.

Thomas's Movement.—Accounts from General Thomas's army state that the present inactivity in Tennessee will be broken in good time by a general advance of 40,000 cavalry into the State of Alabama. To destroy the remnant of Hood's army, to open the Alabama river, and seize and hold the towns of Montgomery, Selma, and Mobile is the task assigned to Thomas, and, whenever all is prepared, he will move in conjunction with General Canby. The few thousand men the rebels can muster to resist the avalanche which is about to be hurled against them will be scattered like chaff before a hurricane. The disheartened men will seek their homes, as the Tennesseeans sought theirs after the battles of the 15th and 16th of December.

☞Two Brigadier-Generals, Edmond Rucker and W. C. Young, and one private as nurse to Gen. Young, were forwarded to Johnson's Island yesterday. Nineteen commissioned officers were forwarded to Camp Chase. Capt. S. P. Deathgrage, 2d Kedtucky cavalry, was sent in this lot. He had been confined in the Military Prison here for a year past, under the charge of violating the laws of war.

☞The Hon. Jacob Vanatta, an eminent Democrat of New Jersey, has written a letter urging the Legislature of that State to ratify the constitutional amendment abolishing slavery. The Legislature of New Jersey is controlled by a Democratic majority, but present indications induce us to believe that that body will adopt the proposed amendment.

☞It is stated that Gen. Rosecrans's military administration is to be inquired into. We don't think that the investigation will hurt "Old Rosey" much, unless the court finds it a crime to achieve victories over rebels in arms.

☞The Emperor Napoleon has, it is said, had an edition of one thousand proofs of his "Life of Cæsar" printed in quarto form, from the Imperial press, and intends them for exclusively gratuitous circulation.

☞Leaf tobacco will catch it. Forty cents a pound additional taxation, it is estimated, will swell the revenue some twenty-five millions.

☞Twelve rebel officers were sent to Fort Deleware yesterday. Three Kentuckians were among the number.

[Special Despatch to the Louisville Journal

FRANKFORT, Feb 9.

The following despatch was received this morning:

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.

To Hon. H. Taylor, Frankfort:

Major-General Palmer has been appointed to command in Kentucky, and left here to-night.
(Signed) JOHN W. FINNELL.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Feb. 7, 1865.

The fight near Thatcher's Run yesterday was one of the most severe that has taken place in this army for some time, and, taking into consideration the unfavorable character of the country through which the troops had to move, and the large force opposing their advance, it is not strange that the enemy should not gain a temporary advantage.

The country from the crossing of the run at Darby's Mills is very woody, with swamps and ravines, running through it in all directions, and the only road is a narrow one not wide enough to allow two wagons to pass, and, in many places, is in a very bad condition. The 3d division, of the 5th corps, advanced, supported by the 1st and 5d divisions, and also by a brigade of the 6th corps.

The enemy were driven to and beyond Milton. There were no less than four divisions of the enemy opposing our men, namely: Mahone's, Pegram's, Heath's, and Gordon's old division, the latter three opposing the 5th corps, while Mahone's was acting independently, and engaged Gregg on the Vaughn road for some time, when Gregg ordered his cavalry to dismount and held his opponent back, inflicting some loss. Mahone, finding no chance to accomplish anything in this position, wheeled round, and, marching on a by-road running northwestwardly, struck the left flank of the 5th corps, doubling it up, and causing it to fall back on its centre. The woods here being so thick as to render the formation of a continuous line impossible, the command became somewhat confused and the heavy fire which was poured into them by Mahone's men made things worse, and in a few minutes the entire line left position, falling back rapidly toward the point they started from. The fear of being cut off from the crossing at Vaughn's Road, increased the confusion, and for a short time it seemed that a regular panic had seized our men, but upon reaching the open country on Vaughn's Road, and finding no enemy and the bridge all safe and in possession of our troops they became reassured, and in a short time the greater portion of the corps was in line ready to meet the enemy as soon as he should appear. A few minutes after they did show themselves at the edge of the woods when they were met by such a storm of bullets as to send them back into the woods very quickly.

Our loss during the day amounts to about six hundred, and that of Sunday to about two hundred, making a total loss for the two days of about eight hundred killed, wounded, and missing. The loss of the enemy is not known, but it is believed to be fully as large as ours. We took about one hundred and eighty prisoners, among whom are a number of officers. During the severe storm of rain which fell last night, and continued all day, freezing as it fell, the 3d and 5th corps advanced to the point it had reached yesterday, at Darby's Mills, driving the enemy before them and into their works behind. The casualties in this affair have not yet been reported, but they are said to be very few. This was all the fighting done to-day. Our permanent lines now stand upon what was formerly the extreme left of Fort Cummins, on the squirrel level road, to and across Thatcher's Run, at Armstrong Mills, with the advance well toward Darby's, a distance of about four miles, all of which ground had been wrested from the enemy in the past three days, and makes our line much safer and more formidable than before

As soon as the weather permits, further active movements will no doubt take place in this vicinity, and one or two days will bring us within easy striking distance of the Southern road, which it is to be hoped will be in our possession.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.

Major-General Palmer, who is now in command at Washington, has been, it is said, assigned to the command of the Department of Kentucky in place of Gen. Burbridge.

The Richmond Dispatch of Tuesday, February 7th, contains the report of a great war meeting held at the African church in that city on the previous night. The following is the account, including Jeff Davis's speech:

The Dispatch says: "In response to the call of Governor Smith, of Virginia, the greatest concourse of people assembled at that building that ever assembled under its roof. The meeting was advertised for 7 o'clock, and, by 5 o'clock, every part where a man could stand was occupied. The galleries were so densely packed that serious fears were entertained that they would give way.

"It was gratifying to see this immense meeting, when the object was to hurl back into Lincoln's teeth the insult put on the Southern people by his answer to the Confederate Commissioners sent to confer with him on the subject of peace between the two contending governments. One was invariably carried back by the spirit that animated all present to the first days of secession. Never before has the war spirit burned so fiercely and steadily. The firm resolve to resist, to the very death, the demands of the Northern tyrant that now animates the whole Southern people, was plainly visible in that meeting.

"About 7 o'clock Governor Smith, attended by President Davis, came upon the stand. The Governor addressed the multitude in a patriotic and soul-stirring speech, during which he was often interrupted by thunders of applause. He was followed by President Davis in an address of about three-fourths of an hour, during which he was frequently interrupted by the wildest bursts of applause.

"Upon the subject of the recent peace commissions, the President had not entertained much hope of effecting honorable terms so long as our cause was meeting with reverses, but, under the circumstances, when a semi-official representative had so frequently hinted to our Government intimating that negotiations might result in a satisfactory adjustment of our difficulties, and when it was plain that the suffering of the people dictated that every effort on his part should be made to bring about a cessation of hostilities, he felt it his duty, as he had always done, to appoint those whom he regarded as among the best men we had, who were most calculated to heal the existing breach which severed us, and obtain that independence for the Confederates from the Federal Government, which no other power on the face of the earth but Yankees would think of denying.

"As to the conditions of peace, President Davis emphatically asserted that none save the independence of the Confederacy would ever receive his sanction. He had embarked in the cause with the full knowledge of the tremendous odds against us, but the approval of a just Providence, which he conscientiously believed was on

r side, and with the resolve of our people, he
ubted not that victory would yet crown our
bors.
"In his correspondence with Lincoln that func-
nary had always spoken of the United States
d Confederacy as our afflicted country, but in
s replies he (Davis) never failed to refer to
em as separate and distinct governments, and,
oner than we should ever unite again, he
uld be willing to yield up everything he had
earth, and if it were possible he would sacri-
e a thousand of his lives ere he would suc-
mb.
"He concluded by exhorting those at home
o are able to bear arms to unite with those
eady in the army in repelling the foe, believ-
g thereby we could compel the Yankees,
less than twelve months to petition us for
ace on our own terms.
"A long series of resolutions were adopted, of
ich the following is a sample:
"*Resolved*, That we spurn with the indigna-
n due to so gross an insult the terms in
ich the President of the United States ha
ffered peace to the people of the Confederate
tes.
"*Resolved*, That the circumstances under
ich it was made add to the outrage, and
p it as a designed and premeditated indig-
y to our people.
"*Resolved*, That in the presence and in the
e of the world, invoking the aid of Almighty
d, we renew our resolves to maintain our
erties and independence, and thus mutually
ge ourselves, our fortunes, and our sacred
or.
"Vice-President Stephens was called, but did
respond."

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.

ichmond papers of Monday, February 6th,
e received here to-night. They contain no
vs of importance of a military character.
he return of Stephens, Hunter, and Camp-
is announced.
he Sentinel says that the mission was with-
any result; that Lincoln and Seward pro-
ed the abolition of slavery and reunion as
basis of peace, which it declares was an in-
to the South. It then goes on in a defiant
in, calling upon the people to fight for inde-
dence.
olonel Mulford, commissioner for the ex-
nge of prisoners, was before the House
itary Committee to-day. He stated that an
angement had been effected between Grant
the rebel Commissioner Ould, for a com-
e exchange of officer for officer and man for
n, of all prisoners on both sides. Most of
prisoners, Colonel Mulford says, are in
rth and South Carolina. Three thousand
r week can be exchanged.
Richmond papers of yesterday announce that
neral Sherman was within nine miles of
anchville, on Sunday, and that it was the
inion of the rebel military authorities that
at important railroad junction could not be
ld.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.

The two Houses of Congress met in the hall
the House of Representatives this noon, and
e Vice-President opened the certificates of
ction for President and Vice-President of the
ited States. Mr. Lincoln was declared elected
esident and Mr. Johnson Vice-President.

NEW YORK, Feb. 9.

he Richmond Enquirer of the 6th says: Sub-
ssion, abolition, and reconstruction were the
ly terms that could be got from Lincoln and
ward by their peace commissioners. Hence
e South has only to fight.
It says this result will have the effect to unite
e people more closely and strongly than ever:
defeated and destroyed, those who survive it
ll have nothing worse to submit to then is
w demanded by the enemy.
The Sentinel says the South has been insult-
d. It regards the constitutional amendment
s an outrage and destruction of the social in-
itutions of the South.
Lincoln's propositions were, that the South
ould lay down their arms, and dispose of
eir homes, and he would appoint for the Con-
erate States Marshals, District Attorneys,
d Judges for the United States courts; that,
executing the confiscation law, he would do it
s leniently as possible; that he would
est neither with the Confederate States nor
y State separately; that he will listen to
thing short of unconditional submission to
e Constitution and amendments passed under
; that the slavery question was disposed of
d is not now to be discussed.
Gov. Smith, of Virginia, calls a meeting to
spond to Lincoln's answer to the rebel com-
ssioners. The Sentinel endorses the call, and
s, Let us put our heel on Lincoln's insolent
ult and return defiance to his measures.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.

he Richmond Whig of the 7th says: The
lowing documents were laid before Congress
s morning:
the Senate and House of Representatives of the
onfederate States of America:
have recently received a written notification
ich satisfied me that the President of the
ited States was disposed to confer informally
h any unofficial agents that might be sent by
with a view to the restoration of peace. I
uested Hon. A. H. Stephens, Hon. R. M.
nter, and Hon. J. A. Campbell to proceed
ugh our lines to hold a conference with Mr.
coln, or such persons as he might depute to
esent him. I herewith submit for the infor-
ion of Congress the report of the eminent
zens above-named, showing that the enemy
ses to enter into negotiations with the Con-
erate States of America, or any one of them
arately, or give our people any other terms
guarantees than those which a conqueror
y grant, or permit us to have peace on any
r terms than our unconditional surrender
submission to their rule, coupled with the
eptance of their recent legislation, including
amendment to the constitution for the aboli-
of negro slavery, and with the right on the
of the Federal Congress to legislate on the
ject of the relations between the white and
k population within each State. Such are,
understand them, the effects of the amend-
t to the constitution which has been adopt-
y the Congress of the United States
JEFF DAVIS.

RICHMOND, Feb. 5, 1865.

the President of the Confederate States of
merica:
nder your letter of appointment of the 28th
, we proceeded to seek an informal confer-
e with Abraham Lincoln, President of the
ited States, upon the subject mentioned in
r letter. The conference was granted and
k place on the 30th ult. on board a steamer
hored in Hampton Roads, where we met
esident Lincoln and the Hon. W. H. Seward,
retary of State of the United States. It con-
ued for several hours and was both full and
licit. We learned from them that the mes-
e of President Lincoln to the Congress of
United States in December last explained
rly and distinctly his sentiments as to the
ns, conditions, and method of proceeding by
ch peace can be had, to the people, and were
rmed that they would not be modified or
red to obtain that end. We understood
him that no terms or proposals of any
y or agreement looking to an ultimate set-
ment would be entertained by him with the
orities of the Confederate States, because
would be recognition of their existence as
wer, which, under no circumstances would
ne, and, for the like reasons, that no terms
d be entertained by him from the States
ately. No extended truce or armistice at
nt would be granted or allowed without
actory assurance in advance of the com-
restoration of the authority of the Consti-
and laws of the United States over all
laces within the States of the Confederate
s of America; that whatever consequences
ollow from the re-establishment of that
rity must be accepted, but that individ-
subject to the pains and penalties under
ws of the United States might rely upon
liberal use of the power confided to him
nit those pains and penalties if peace
tored. During the conference, the pro-
amendment to the Constitution of the
d States, adopted by Congress on the 31st
was brought to our notice. This amend-
provides that neither slavery nor involun-
servitude, except for crime, should exist
their jurisdiction, and that Congress
have power to enforce this amendment
propriate legislation. Of all the confer-
herein mentioned, and leading to the
you have heretofore been informed.
y respectfully, your obedient servants,
A. H. STEPHENS,
R. M. HUNTER,
JOHN A. CAMPBELL.

rsburg, Jan. 6.—The enemy yesterday ad-
d in heavy force down the Vaughan road
ized our pickets at that point. They also
ied Armstrong's Mill, and crossing above,
ng both points with infantry while their
y swept around our force and advanced
nwiddie Court house. Gen. W. H. Lee
he advance there, and, after a sharp en-
nent, drove them back. At the same time
emy made demonstrations at other points
r right, but were repulsed. The enemy's
y have retired beyond Thatcher's Run.
was no heavy infantry fighting. The
extended, but did not advance their line
e object of taking in more woodland.
aptured a few and lost some prisoners.
also lost some forage wagons.
s reported that the enemy are raiding
gh the country on Brunswick. No news
ceived at the War Department last night
South Carolina. It was currently report-
wever, that Sherman's army had made a
ent on the railroad between Branchville
ugusta. The only fact confirmatory of
port is the interruption of telegraphic
unication with Augusta. Yesterday Gen.
had arrived in Augusta and made a
to the people. Gen. Beauregard also
a speech after Gen. Hood. He reviewed
his military career from the firing of the
n at Sumpter to the present time, and he
d them to know that he intends to fight to
tter end, and, if he failed, he could pay a
e to some foreign country.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.

Honorable House of Representatives:
esponse to your resolution of the 8th inst.,
sting information in relation to the confer-
ecently held in Hampton Roads, I have
nor to state that on the day of date I
Mr. F. P. Blair a card written as follows:
low the bearer, Mr. F. P. Blair, sr., to
ur lines to go south and return.
ned) A. LINCOLN."
at the time I was informed that Mr. B.
a card as a means of getting to Rich-
Va., but he was given no authority to
or act for the Government, nor was I in-
of anything he would say or do on his
count, or otherwise. Mr. Blair told me
had been to Richmond and had seen
vis, and he (Mr. Blair) at the same time
th me manuscript letters as follows:
RICHMOND, VA., Jan. 20, 1865.
P. Blair, Esq.—SIR: I have deemed it
and probably desirable to you, to give
this substance, the remarks made by me
repeated by you to President Lincoln. I

have no disposition to find obstacles in forms, and am willing now as heretofore to enter into negotiations for the restoration of peace. I am ready to send commissioners whenever I have reason to suppose they will be received, or to receive a commission of the United States. I shall see fit to send one notwithstanding the rejection of our former offers. I would, if you could promise that a commissioned minister or other agent should be received, appoint one immediately and renew the effort to enter into a conference with a view to secure peace to the two countries. Yours, &c., JEFF DAVIS.

Afterwards, with the view that it should be shown to Davis, I wrote and delivered to Blair a letter, as follows:

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18, 1865.

F. P. Blair, Esq:

SIR: You having shown Mr. Davis's letter to me on the 12th inst., you may say to him I have constantly been, am now, and shall continue to be, ready to receive any agent whom he or any other influential person now resisting the National authority may informally send me with the view of securing peace to the people of our common country.

(Signed) A. LINCOLN.

Afterwards Mr. Blair dictated for and authorized me to make entry on the back of my copy of the letter last above recited, which is as follows:

January 28, 1865.—To-day Mr. Blair tells me that on the 21st inst. he delivered to Mr. Davis the original, of which within is a copy, and left it with him; that at the time of delivery Davis read it over twice in Mr. Blair's presence, at the close of which he (Mr. Blair) remarked that the part about one common country related to part of Mr. Davis's letter about two countries, to which Davis replied that he so understood it.

(Signed) A. LINCOLN.

Here follows a number of telegrams relating to the mission of Stevens and Hunter into our lines, there having been some delay consequent on the absence of General Grant. The President then says: Afterwards, by my direction, the Secretary of War telegraphed to Gen. Ord as follows:

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON,
January 30, 1865, 10 A. M.

Major-General Ord, Headquarters Army of the James:

By direction of the President, you are instructed to inform the three gentlemen, Stephens, Hunter, and Campbell, that a messenger will be despatched to them at or near where they now are without unnecessary delay.

(Signed) E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

Afterwards I proposed and put into the hands of Major Thomas T. Eckert the following instructions and message:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON,
January 30, 1865.

Major T. T. Eckert:

SIR: You will please proceed with the documents placed in your hands, and, on reaching Gen. Ord, you will deliver to him the letter addressed him by the Secretary of War. Then by Gen. Ord's assistance procure an interview with Stephens, Hunter, and Campbell, or any of them, deliver to him or them the papers on which your own letter is written. Note on the copy which you retain the time of delivery and to whom delivered. Receive their answer in writing, waiting a reasonable time for it, and, which, if it contains their decision to come through our lines without further conditions, it will be your warrant to ask Gen. Ord to pass them through as directed in the letter of the Secretary of War. If by their answer they decline to come, or propose other terms, do not have them passed through. And this being your whole duty, return and report to me.

Yours, truly, A. LINCOLN.

Messrs. A. H. Stephens, J. A. Campbell, and R. M. T. Hunter—Gents: I am instructed by the President of the United States to place this paper in your hands, with the information if you go through the United States military lines, it will be understood you do so for the purpose of an informal conference on the basis of that letter, a copy of which is on the reverse side of this sheet, and that if you choose to pass on such understanding, and so notify me in writing, I will procure the commanding General to pass you through the lines to Fortress Monroe, under such military precautions as he may deem prudent, at which place you will be met in due time by some person or persons for the purpose of an informal negotiation, and further, that you shall have protection and safe conduct and safe return in all events.

T. T. ECKERT, Major and A. D. C.

Afterward, but before Major Eckert had departed, the following despatch was received from Gen. Grant:

OFFICE OF THE U. S. MILITARY TELEGRAPH,
WAR DEPARTMENT.

The following telegram was received at Washington January 31 from City Point, Va., dated 10:30 A. M., Jan. 31, 1865:

His Excellency Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States:

The following communication was received here last evening:

PETERSBURG, VA., Jan. 30, 1865.

Lieut.-General U. S. Grant, Commanding the Armies of the United States:

SIR: We desire to pass your lines under safe conduct, and to proceed to Washington to hold a conference with President Lincoln upon the subject of the existing war, and with a view of ascertaining upon what terms it may be terminated, in pursuance of the course indicated by him in his letter to Mr. Blair of January, 1865; of which we presume you have a copy, and, if not, we wish to see you in person, if convenient, and to confer with you on the subject.

Very respectfully, yours,
A. H. STEPHENS,
J. A. CAMPBELL,
R. M. HUNTER.

I have sent directions to receive these gentlemen, and expect them at my headquarters this evening, waiting your instructions.

U. S. GRANT, Lieut.-General,
Commanding Armies of the U. S.

This, it will be perceived, transferred General Ord's agency in the matter to Gen. Grant. I resolved, however, to send Major Eckert forward with his message, and accordingly telegraphed Gen. Grant as follows:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Jan. 31, 1865.

Lieut.-General Grant, City Point, Va.:

A messenger is coming to you on the business contained in your despatch. Detain the gentlemen in comfortable quarters until he arrives, and then act upon the message he brings, as far as applicable, it having been made up to pass them through Gen. Ord's hands, and when the gentlemen were supposed to be beyond our lines. A. LINCOLN.

When Major Eckert departed he bore with him a letter of the Secretary of War to Gen. Grant, as follows:

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON.

To General Grant, Commanding, &c.:

GENERAL: The President desires that you will please procure for the bearer, Major T. T. Eckert, an interview with Messrs. Stephens, Hunter, and Campbell, and, if on his return to you, he requests to pass them through our lines to Fortress Monroe, by such route, and under such military precautions as you may deem prudent, giving them protection and comfortable quarters while there, and that you let none of this have any effect on your movements or plans.

By order of the President.
[Signed] E. M. STANTON, Sec'y of War.

Supposing the proper point to be then reached, I despatched the Secretary of State with the following instructions, Major Eckert, however, going ahead of him:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Jan. 31, 1865.

Hon. W. H. Seward, Secretary of State:

You will proceed to Fortress Monroe, there to meet and informally confer with Messrs. Stephens, Hunter, and Campbell on the basis of my letter to Mr. Blair of January 18, 1865, a copy of which you have. You will make known to them that three things are indispensable: First, the restoration of the national authority throughout all the States. Second, no receding by the Executive of the United States on the slavery question from the position assumed thereon in the late annual message to Congress, and in the preceding documents. Third, no cessation of hostilities till the end of the war, and the disbanding of all the forces hostile to the Government. You will inform them that all propositions of theirs not inconsistent with the above, will be considered and passed upon in a spirit of sincere liberality. You will hear all they may choose to say, and report it to me. You will not assume to definitely consummate anything.

Yours, &c., A. LINCOLN.

On the day of its date, the following telegram was sent to Gen. Grant:

WAR DEPARTMENT, Feb. 1, 1865.

Lieutenant-General Grant, City Point, :

Let nothing which is transpiring change or delay your military movements or plans.

(Signed) A. LINCOLN.

Afterwards the following despatch was received from Gen. Grant at the office of the United States Military Telegraph, Feb. 6, P. M.:

CITY POINT, VA., Feb. 6.

His Excellency, A. Lincoln, President of the United States:

Your despatch is received. There will be no armistice in consequence of the presence of Mr. Stephens or others within our lines. The troops are kept in readiness to move at the shortest notice if it should justify. U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

To notify Major Eckert that the Secretary of State would be at Fortress Monroe, and to put them in communication, the following despatch was sent:

WAR DEPARTMENT, Feb. 6.

Major Eckert, City Point, Va.:

Call at Fortress Monroe and put yourself under the direction of Minister Seward, whom you will find there. (Signed) A. LINCOLN.

On the morning of the 2d inst., the following telegram was received by me:

CITY POINT, VA.—10 P. M., Feb. 1, 1865.

To His Excellency A. Lincoln, President of the United States:

I have the honor to report the delivery of your communication and my letter at 4.15 this afternoon, to which I received a reply at 6 P.M., but not satisfactory. At 8 P. M., the following note, addressed to Gen. Grant, was received:

CITY POINT, Feb. 1, 1865.

General Grant:

We are to go to Washington to confer informally with the President personally in reference to the matters mentioned in his letter to Mr. Blair, of the 18th of January, ultimo, without any personal compromise on any question in the letter. We have the permission to do so from the authorities in Richmond.

Very respectfully, yours,
A. H. STEPHENS,
R. M. HUNTER,
J. H. CAMPBELL.

At 9 P. M. I notified them that they could not proceed further unless they complied with the terms expressed in my letter. The point of meeting designated in the above note would not, in my opinion, be insisted on. I think Fortress Monroe would be acceptable. Having complied with my instructions, I will return to Washington to-morrow, unless otherwise ordered. THOMAS T. ECKERT, Major, etc.

On reading this despatch of Major Eckert, I was about to recall him and the Secretary of State, when the following telegram of General Grant to the Secretary of War was shown me:

OFFICE U. S. MILITARY TELEGRAPH,
WAR DEPARTMENT.

The following telegram was received at Washington at 4 35 A. M., February 2:

CITY POINT, Feb. 1, 10.30 P. M.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

Now that the interview between Major Eckert, under his written instructions, and Mr. Stephens and party has ended, I will state confidentially, but not officially to become a matter of record, that I am convinced, upon conversation with Messrs. Stephens and Hunter, that their intentions are good and their desire sincere to restore peace and union. I have not felt myself at liberty to express even views of my own or to account for my reticence.

This has placed me in an awkward position, which I could have avoided by not seeing them in the first instance. I fear now that their going back without any expression to any one in authority will have a bad influence, but at the same time I recognize the difficulties in the way of receiving their informal commissioners. At this time I do not know what to recommend. I am sorry, however, that Mr. Lincoln cannot have an interview with the two gentlemen named in this despatch, if not all three, now within our lines. Their letter to me was all that the President's instructions contemplated to secure their safe conduct if they had used the same language to Major Eckert.

(Signed) U. S. GRANT, Lieut.-Gen.

This despatch of General Grant's changed my purpose, and accordingly I telegraphed to him and the Secretary of State as follows:

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON,
February 26, 1865.

Lieutenant-General Grant, City Point:

Say to the gentlemen that I will meet them personally at Fortress Monroe as soon as I can get there. A. LINCOLN.

Sent in cipher at 9 A. M.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON,
February 2. 1864.

To Hon. W. H. Seward, Fortress Monroe:

Induced by a despatch from General Grant, I will join you at Fortress Monroe as soon as I can come. A. LINCOLN.

Sent in cipher at 9 A. M.

Before starting, the following despatch was shown me. I proceeded, nevertheless:

OFFICE OF THE U. S. MILITARY TELEGRAPH,
WAR DEPARTMENT.

The following telegram was received at Washington on February 2, 1865, from City Point, Va., 9 A. M., Feb. 2, 1865:

Hon. W. H. Seward, Secretary of State:

The gentlemen here have accepted the proposed terms, and will leave for Fortress Monroe at 9:30 A. M. U. S. GRANT.

On the night of the 2d, I reached Hampton Roads, and found the Secretary of State and Major Eckert on a steamer anchored off the shore, and learned that the Richmond gentlemen were on another steamer, also anchored off the shore in the Roads, and that the Secretary of State had not yet seen or communicated with them. I ascertained that Major Eckert had literally complied with his instructions, and I saw for the first time the answer of the Richmond gentlemen to him, which, in his despatch to me of the 1st inst., he characterized as not satisfactory. That answer is as follows:

CITY POINT, VA., Feb. 1, 1865.

T. T. Eckert, Major, &c:

Your note, delivered by yourself this day, has been considered. In reply, we have to say that we were furnished with a copy of the letter of President Lincoln to F. P. Blair, of the 18th of January ult., another copy of which is appended to your note. Our intentions are contained in a letter, of which the following is a copy:

RICHMOND, Jan. 28, 1865.

In conformity with the letter of Mr. Lincoln, of which the foregoing is a copy, you are to proceed to Washington City for an informal conference with him upon the issues involved in the existing war, and for the purpose of securing peace to the two countries.

With great respect, your servant,
JEFF. DAVIS.

The substantial object to be obtained by the informal conference is to ascertain upon what terms the existing war can be terminated honorably. Our instructions contemplate a personal interview between President Lincoln and ourselves at Washington, but, with this explanation, we are ready to meet any person or persons that President Lincoln may appoint, at such place as he may designate. Our earnest desire is that a just and honorable peace may be agreed upon, and we are prepared to receive or submit propositions which may possibly lead to the attainment of that end.

Very respectfully,
A. H. STEPHENS,
R. M. HUNTER,
J. A. CAMPBELL.

A note of these gentlemen, subsequently addressed to Gen. Grant, has already been given in Major Eckert's despatch of the 1st. I also saw here, for the first time, the following note, addressed by the Richmond gentlemen to Major Eckert:

CITY POINT, VA., Feb. 2, 1865.

T. T. Eckert, Major and A. D. C.:

MAJOR: In reply to your verbal statement that your instructions did not allow you to alter the conditions upon which a passport could be given to the United States, we say we are willing to accept and proceed to Fortress Monroe, and there to have an informal conference with any person or persons that President Lincoln may appoint on the basis of his letter to F. P. Blair of the 18th of January, 1865, or upon any other terms or conditions that he may hereafter propose, not inconsistent with the essential principles of self-government and popular rights upon which our institutions are founded. It is our earnest wish to ascertain, after a free interchange of ideas and information, upon what principles and terms an honorable peace can be established without the further affusion of blood, and to contribute our utmost efforts to accomplish such a result. We think it better to add that in accepting your passport we are not to be understood as committing ourselves to anything but to curve to this informal conference the feelings above expressed.

Very respectfully, yours,
A. H. STEPHENS,
R. M. HUNTER,
J. A. CAMPBELL.

NOTE.—The above communication was delivered to me at Fortress Monroe at 4:30 P. M., February 2, by Lieutenant-Colonel Babcock, of General Grant's staff. T. T. ECKERT,
Major, &c.

On the morning of the 3d, the three gentlemen Stephens, Hunter, and Campbell came aboard of our steamer and had an interview with the Secretary of State and myself of several hours' duration. No question of the preliminaries to the meeting was then to be made or mentioned. No other person was present. No papers were exchanged or produced, and it was in advance agreed that the conversation was to be informal and verbal merely on our part. The whole substance of the instructions to the Secretary of State hereinbefore mentioned was stated and insisted upon, and nothing was said inconsistent therewith; while, by the other party, it was said that in any event or on any condition they ever would consent to a reunion, and yet they equally omitted to declare that they would not so consent. They seemed to desire a postponement of that question and the adoption of some other course first, which, as some of them seemed to argue, might or might not lead to reunion, but which course we thought would amount to an indefinite postponement. The conference ended without result. The foregoing containing, as is believed, all the information sought, it is respectfully submitted.

(Signed) A. LINCOLN.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Feb. 10.

The following was enclosed in the message sent to the Senate by the President and Secretary of State, to whom was referred a resolution of the Senate of the 8th inst., requesting the President, if in his opinion, it is not incompatible with the public interests, to furnish the Senate any information in his possession concerning the recent conversation or communication with certain rebels, said to have occurred under executive sanction, including communications with the rebel Jeff Davis, and any correspondence relating thereto, has the honor to report that the Senate may properly be referred to the special message of the President upon the subject of the resolution, and transmitted to the House this day. Appended to the report is a copy of the instructions which have been sent to Chas. F. Adams, Minister to England, which is the only correspondence found in this Department touching the subject referred to in the resolution. Respectfully submitted,

W. H. SEWARD, S. S.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10, 1865.

[MR. SEWARD TO MR. ADAMS.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.

SIR: It is a truism that, in times of peace, there are always instigators of war, and as soon as war begins there are citizens who emphatically demand negotiations of peace. The advocates of war, after an agitation longer or shorter, generally gain their fearful end, though the war declared is not unfrequently unnecessary and unwise; so peace agitators in time of war ultimately bring about an abandonment of the conflict, sometimes without securing the advantages which were originally expected from the conflict. The agitators for war in time of peace and for peace in time of war are not necessarily or perhaps ordinarily unpolitic in their purpose or motives. Results alone determine whether they are wise or unwise.

The treaty of peace concluded at Guadaloupe Hidalgo was secured by an irregular negotiation under don of the Government. Some of the efforts which have been made to bring about negotiations with a view to end our civil war are known to the whole world, because they have employed foreign as well as domestic agents. Others with whom you have had to deal confidentially are known to yourself, although they have not publicly transpired. Other efforts have occurred here which are known only to the persons actually moving in them and to this Government. I am now to give for your information an account of an affair of some general character, which recently received much attention here, and which doubtless will excite inquiry abroad.

The Richmond party was brought down the James river in the United States steamer Transport. During the day the Transport was anchored in Hampton Roads. On the morning of the 3d, the President, attended by the Secretary, received Messrs. Stephens, Hunter, and Campbell from the steamer Transport on board the River Queen, in Hampton Roads. The conference was informal. There was no attendance of secretaries, clerks, or other witnesses, and nothing was written or read. The conversation was earnest, free, calm, courteous, and kind on both sides.

The Richmond gentlemen approached the discussion rather indirectly, and at no time did they make any categorical demands, or tender formal stipulations or absolute proposals. Nevertheless, during the conversation, which lasted four hours, the several points at issue between the Government and the insurgents were distinctly raised and discussed fully and in an amicable spirit. What the insurgent party seemed chiefly to favor was a postponement of the question of separation, upon which the war is waged, and a mutual direction of the efforts of the Government, as well as those of the insurgents, to some policy or scheme for a season, during which the passions might be expected to subside, the armies be reduced, and intercourse between the people of both sections be renewed.

It was suggested that through such postponement we might have immediate peace, with some not very certain prospect of an ultimate satisfactory adjustment of the political relations between the Government and States, section or people, now engaged in war with it. The suggestion, though deliberately considered, was nevertheless regarded by the President as one of armistice or truce, and he announced that we can agree to no cessation of hostilities except on the basis of the disbandment of the rebel forces, and the restoration of the national authority throughout all the States collaterally, and in subordination to the proposition which was thus announced.

A few days ago F. P. Blair, Esq., obtained from the President a simple leave to pass through our lines without definite views being known to the Government. Mr. B. visited Richmond, and, on his return, showed to the President a letter which Jeff Davis had written to Mr. Blair, in which Davis wrote to Mr. B. that he was at liberty to say to President Lincoln that Mr. Davis was not as he always had been willing to send commissioners if assured that they would be received or receive any that should be sent; that he was not disposed to find obstacles to be in forms; that he would send commissioners to confer with the President with a view to the restoration of peace between the two countries, if he could be assured that they would be received.

The President, therefore, on the 18th of January addressed a note to Mr. Blair, in which he, after acknowledging he had received the note of Mr. Davis, said: He was and always should be willing to receive any agents Mr. Davis or any other influential man now actually resisting the authority of the Government might send to confer with the President informally with the view to a restoration of peace to the people of our common country. Mr. Blair visited Richmond with this letter, and then again came back to Washington. On the 29th ult. we were advised from the camp of Gen. Grant that A. H. Stephens, R. M. Hunter, and J. A. Campbell were applying for leave to pass through our lines to Washington as peace commissioners to confer with the President. They were permitted by Gen. Grant to come to his headquarters to await there the decision of the President. Major Eckert was sent down to meet the party from Richmond at Gen. Grant's quarters.

The Major was instructed to deliver to them a copy of the President's letter to Mr. Blair, with a note to be addressed to them and signed by the Major, in which they were directly informed that if they should be allowed to pass our lines they would be understood as coming for an informal conference upon the basis of the foregoing letter of the 18th of January to Mr. Blair. If they should express their assent to this condition in writing, then Major Eckert was directed to give them safe conduct to Fortress Monroe, where a person coming from the President would meet them, it being thought probable, from the report of this conversation with Lieutenant-General Grant, that the Richmond party would in the manner prescribed accept the condition mentioned. The Secretary of State was charged by the President with the duty of representing this Government in the expected interview with the Confederates. The Secretary arrived at Fortress Monroe on the night of the 1st of February. Major Eckert met him on the morning of the 2d with the information that the persons who came from Richmond had not accepted in writing the condition upon which he was allowed to give them conduct to Fortress Monroe. The Major had given some information by telegraph to the President at Washington.

On receiving this information the President prepared a despatch directing the Secretary to return to Washington. The Secretary was preparing at the same moment to return without waiting for information from the Presidet, but at this juncture Gen. Grant telegraphed to the Secretary of State that the Richmond gentlemen had reconsidered and accepted the conditions tendered them through Major Eckert, and Gen. Grant urgently advised the President to confer in person with the Richmond party. Under these circumstances the Secretary by the President's direction remained at Fortress Monroe, and the President joined him on the night of the 2d.

The anti-salvery policy was reviewed in all its berings, and the President announced that he must not be expected to depart from the positions he had heretofore assumed in his proclamation of emancipation and other documents, as these positions were reiterated in his annual message. It was further declared by the President that the complete restoration of the National authority was an indispensable condition to any assent on our part in whatever form peace might be proposed. The President assured the other party that while he must adhere to those positions he would be prepared so far as power is lodged with the Executive to exercise liberality; its power, however, is limited by the Constitution, and when peace should be made, Congress must necessarily act in regard to appropriations of money and admission of Representatives from the rebel States.

The Richmond party were informed that Congress had on the 31st adopted by a constitutional majority a resolution submitting to the States a proposition to abolish slavery throughout the Union, and that there is every reason to expect it will be accepted by three-fourths of the States, so as to become a part of the Constitution. The conference came to an end by mutual acquiescence, without producing an agreement.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,
W. H. SEWARD.

NEW YORK, Feb. 11.

The Richmond Examiner abuses Mr. Lincoln and says: Mr. Seward has done us service. Before he undertook the high and holy purpose of peace-making to serve the low and mean ends of the people of States where a somewhat divided portion of them believed that the enemy would give them honorable terms of peace provided they agreed to reconstruct the Union, and, under this belief, there was a party which insisted on negotiation.

The Enquirer says the original mission of Blair was to deceive Davis into sending commissioners, and then used the fact of sending commissioners to deceive the United States Congress into the adoption of the amendment abolishing slavery in all the States.

The Whig says if there is now remaining among the people any one so base as to desire union with Yankees, let him know that he cannot be admitted to Yankee association as an equal even with Yankees, but as a criminal and an outlaw who has forfeited every right, whose lands no longer belong to him, whose slaves are to be henceforth his masters, whose house is to be taken and occupied by some fortunate New Eengland emigrant, and whose family is to be driven from their soil to make room for a race of conquerors. The Constitution as it is combined with the Union as it was means the suppression of State sovereignty and the eternal subordination of the South to the North, and the confiscation of Southern property for the benefit of Northern adventurers, or to pay the debt incurred in subjugation.

The Examiner says as soon as the result of the peace mission is properly announced, Stephens will go to Georgia and canvass that State for a vigorous prosecution of the war.

The Examiner has an editorial intended to heat the Southern blood. It says there is no cause for panic, and thinks the end of summer will see them completely successful.

The Mobile Advertiser and Register of the 20th ult. makes the remarkable confession that they do not attempt to disguise the fact that the Confederate cause is passing through its most dangerous crisis. A large number of people, perhaps a fair majority, are heartsick of war, and are willing to end it upon terms which would have been scouted as treasonable two years ago. A certain class of slaveholders, having the deepest interest in the struggle, are willing and ready to make sacrifices, which, a short time ago, would not have been tolerated.

We have no doubt that the country, including slave-owners, large and small, would compromise to-day for peace and independence on a basis for gradual and universal emancipation.

We may go further, and say that large numbers will be willing to give all their cherished thoughts of independence in exchange for naked peace upon terms of reconstruction. This great change is the wonderful revulsion of popular sentiment, resulting from four years of tremendous conflict.

NEW YORK, Feb. 11.

The Times's special announces a great cavalry campaign, consisting of an extraordinary movement through the cotton Gulf States, as about to take place. Generals Thomas and Wilson are to command the forces, which will be ample for the purpose.

Montgomery, Selma, and Mobile are to be visited, and there will be co operation from Gen. Canby. The expedition will start about the middle of next week from Eastport.

The opening of the Alabama and Tombigbee rivers, and the occupation of Selma, Montgomery, and Mobile, will virtually complete our work in the cotton States of the Gulf.

Richmond papers of the 8th have the following:

Petersburg, Feb. 7.—There was heavy firing on our right yesterday and to-day, which resulted favorably to our arms.

During a reconnoissance made against Pegram beyond Thatcher's Run yesterday, the enemy attacked and forced his division back some distance. He was reinforced by General Gordon's division, when in turn the enemy was forced back a second time.

The enemy being reinforced by a corps, attacked and drove our men until the latter, being strengthened by Mahon's division, commanded by Finnigan, a grand charge by the 3d division was made, and the enemy's lines were broken. A running fight was kept up till dark, when the Yankees took shelter in their works at Hatcher's Run, from which they were not driven.

Gen. Pegram was killed. Many of the enemy were killed and wounded, and a few taken prisoners. Our loss is several hundred.

This morning the enemy advanced upon and charged our lines south of Burgass's Mill, but were handsomely repulsed by our forces in a charge upon the enemy.

General Sorrel of Georgia, was very painfully wounded. Heavy firing was heard late this afternoon in the same direction, but the cause was not ascertained.

☞The following are the orders issued from Headquarters District of Kentucky, by General Burbridge, in relation to State troops:

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY,
LEXINGTON, KY., Feb. 6, 1865.

General Orders, No. 5.

His Excellency, the President of the United States, as Commander-in-chief of the Army and Navy, having declared martial law in the Military District of Kentucky, the organizing, equipping, or maintaining of troops under State authority, is unlawful, and all troops so organized, equipped, or maintained, must at once be disbanded. Commanding offices of such troops, of every grade, will at once see that the arms in their hands are returned to the State Arsenal, or delivered to the nearest United States Quartermaster to be thus returned, and the troops disbanded.

By order of Brevet Maj.-Gen S. G. BURBRIDGE.
[Signed.] J. BATES DICKSON,
Capiain and A. A. G.
Official—CHAS. A. GOULD, Capt. and A. A. G.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY,
LEXINGTON, KY., Feb. 8, 1864.

General Orders, No. 6.

In compliance with instructions from the War Department, General Orders, No. 5, dated Fubruary 6, 1865, from these Headquarters, are hereby revoked.

By order of Brevet Maj.-Gen. BURBRIDGE,
[Signed] J. BATES DICKSON,
Captain and A. A. G.
Official—CHAS. A. GOULD, Capt. and A. A. G.

It will be observed that Order No. 6 rescinds the previous Order, No. 5: in other words, the last issued cancels the first issued. The regulations heretofore existing in regard to State troops remain in force. The War Department approves of the policy of the Governor, and State organizattons remain unaffected. We have deemed this explicit explanation necessary, as many persons, from the wording of Order No. 6, were at a loss to understand to what it referred.

☞Colonel Gilfillan, who commands the post at Gallatin, Tennessee, has been ferreting out and exposing the corruption which characterized the administration of the notorious General Payne, who formerly commanded the post, and we congratulate the citizens there upon having in their midst the authority of an officer who is so efficient and upright in the discharge of his duties. A Captain Hunter, who was a favorite of General Payne, has met with a formidable obstacle in Colonel Gilfillan, and we are informed by a stanch Union citizen of Gallatin that "he collects no more rents for the Government which the Government never heard of." We are always glad to commend a faithful soldier; we are equally ready to condemn malfeasance in office. We care nothing for persons while the welfare and integrity of the Government are at stake. This is the sentiment of Colonel Gilfillan.

NEW YORK, Feb. 11.

The Herald's correspondence from the Army of the Potomac, dated the 8th inst., at noon, says: The movement which has thus successfully been accomplished, may have other objects. It is doubtless true that one thing is certain—it will fully occupy the Army of Northern Virginia, and will prevent Gen. Lee from sending off troops to reinforce the armies opposed to Sherman's operations, and enable that gallant leader to carry out with ease the programme laid down for him.

The Herald's correspondent, writing from the 5th corps, says the results of the movement begin to manifest themselves. It is now clear they are greatly to our advantage, and that, in the successful lengthening of our line and fortifying in the progress, a decisive and brilliant victory has been gained.

Massed battalions of the enemy were hurled in vain against our advancing columns to prevent our establishing a permanent foothold here. This foothold has been gained. We are on a move further toward the suppression of the Southside Railroad. The rattling of cars on the track of the road and the shrill whistle of engines, can now be plainly heard. It is saying a great deal, but I do not think it is saying too much, that the entire rebel army in our front cannot drive us from our present position, and, furthermore, for them to withdraw any considerable force to aid in the defence of Charleston, would be extremely hazardous, now compared with what such withdrawal would have been before the present movemen

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.

Gen. Grant was before the Committee on the Conduct of the War this morning. The following question was asked him:

It is stated, on what authority I do not know, that you are charged entirely with the exchange of prisoners.

Answer—That is correct. What is more, I have effected an arrangement for the exchange of prisoners, man for man and officer for officer, or his equivalent, according to the old cartel, until one or the other party has exhausted the number they now hold. I get a great many letters daily from the friends of the prisoners in the South, every one of which I cause to be answered, telling them that the arrangement has been made, and that I suppose exchanges will be made at the rate of 3,000 per week, and that, just as fast as they can deliver prisoners to us, I will receive them and deliver the prisoners to them.

The Salisbury prisoners will be coming right on. I, myself, saw Col. Hatcher, Assistant Commissioner of Exchange on the part of the South, and he told me that the Salisbury and Danville prisoners would be coming on at once. He said he could bring them at the rate of five or six thousand a week.

Question—There is no impediment in the way?

Answer—There is none on our side. I could deliver and receive every one of them in a very short time if they will deliver those they hold. We have lost two weeks lately on account of ice in the river.

Soon after the reading of this part of the testimony before the Committee on the Conduct of the War, Lieut.-General Grant came into the hall, accompanied by several friends. As soon as he was noticed, crowds gathered around him, to such an extent as to interfere with the order of business.

Mr. Mallory moved that the House take a recess for five minutes to pay its respects to Gen. Grant. This was announced, and the members generally then thronged around him, and he then came to the area in front of the Clerk's desk, escorted by Representative Odell. The members were formally introduced to him by the Speaker of the House. There were frequent outbursts of applause from the floor and galleries.

Representative Schenck, in order that Lieutenant-General Grant might be introduced to the Representatives of the people, moved that he be invited and escorted to the Speaker's stand. This was unanimously acquiesced in. General Grant was escorted by the Speaker to the stand, when the latter said: Gentlemen, I have the honor to introduce to you our heroic defender in the field, the Lieutenant-General of the Armies of the United States—U. S. Grant. The introduction was succeeded by another outburst of applause from the floor and galleries. Gen. G. bowed in acknowledgment of the compliment, and, after a slight pause, retired from the stand. The audience again applauded as he withdrew.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Feb. 8.

Nothing interesting has transpired on our lines to-day, although the weather has been more favorable than for some days past. The troops are busy building forts along the newly-established line, which wil take some days to complete, when they will commence erecting new quarters for themselves. This will not be difficult, as there is plenty of excellent timber in the neighborhood and the men have got so used to the work.

Lieut.-Col. Tremaine, wrongly reported as Major Tremaine, of Gregg's staff, and of the 10th New York cavalry, who was badly wounded in the engagement of Monday, died last evening. He was a gallant officer and much respected and loved by his comrades in service.

Capt. Forbes, Commissary of Subsistence of a cavalry division, who fell from his horse and was badly injured a day or two since, died this morning. The accident was caused by the hoof of his horse being caught between the logs of a corduroy road, when he fell, throwing the Captain violently against the logs. His skull was badly fractured, and he remained insensible up to the time of his death.

The whole number of casualties in the late fight have not yet been officially obtained, but will prove somewhat larger than at first reported.

MONTREAL, Feb. 10.

The St. Albans raiders case was up again to-day. The prisoners' counsel asked for a further delay for the reason stated in the affidavits, which say that four messengers were sent to Richmond—a Mr. Davis, who was arrested in Ohio, and sentenced to be hung as a spy, another left on the 17th. and was in Washington on the 23d, another was captured at Wilmington, but escaped and returned to Canada, and the 4th was despatched. Mr. Houghton, the advocate, went to Washington and endeavored, without success, to obtain a pass to Richmond. In reply to a letter, Mr. Seward wrote to him that the Government could have no communication or correspondence with him, and that he was expected to leave the country without entering the scene of insurrection or communicating with the insurgents. He wrote a second letter to Mr. Seward, to which no attention was paid. An application for a further delay was refused. The refusal is generally looked upon as deciding the case against the prisoners. The court adjourned till to-morrow noon.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.

The statement which is circulated in the papers that the St. Albans raiders are to be sent to New York for trial is without authority and entirely untrue. They are reclaimed upon complaints preferred against them in the courts of the State of Vermont, and if surrendered they will be surrendered to the authorities of that State, for trial according to the laws thereof. Marshal Murray has proceeded to Vermont upon entirely different business from what the newspapers have alleged.

Brigadier-General Grierson, the great raider, who is now here, was yesterday promoted by the President, at the request of Lieut.-General Grant, to be Major-General by brevet. To-day the Senate confirmed the nomination, and also the following: Commander Bissell to Captain, and Dennis R. Alvord, of New York, Assistant Paymaster.

NEW YORK, Feb. 11.

It is understood that the rebels have lingering in their prisons many Southern Union men and civilians charged with Unionism. These men have no friends who, under the existing state of affairs South dare interfere, and the consequence is they are made to suffer as badly as our soldier prisoners. It is said our Government has a number of civilian prisoners, and efforts are being made to get up an exchange, which will release these sufferers. It will, however, require much effort in their behalf, and it is hoped all good citizens will aid the undertaking.

NEW YORK, Feb. 11.

The Commercial's Washington special says: The rebel Congress has been in secret session to investigate the enormous financial frauds in the treasury accounts. The Treasurer had stated that the total debt is $114,000,000, but it is found that additional cash liabilities exist amounting to $400,000,000.

It is rumored here to-day that Sherman has taken Branchville.

NEW YORK, Feb. 11.

Stocks dull. The expectation of military news prevents much speculation, though it has caused depression. Railroad stocks steady, at about yesterday's quotations. Government stocks continue strong. State bonds quiet and steady. The coal list is lower on Cumberland; but very little change in other shares. Miscellaneous generally quiet. Exports of coin to-day, $1,075,000.

It was reported on the street this evening that Gen. Sherman had captured Branchville and that Charleston had been evacuated. Gold fell in consequence of the rumor. Money is abundant. Foreign exchange dull. Petroleum stocks quiet, at 47½@48c for crude, 67@68c for refined in bond, and 87@88c for free.

The World's Washington special says: Those who have had strong faith in the eventual peace through negotiations, still claim that the noncommittal character of the report of the Richmond deputation, included with the closing paragraph of President Lincoln's message, will yet tend, despite Jeff Davis's position, to continue the efforts on the part of certain peace men in the Confederacy. Another and much more general opinion is that the war will go on till peace is conquered in the field.

The Richmond Examiner of the 8th, in a long editorial, endeavors to convince its readers that independence is near if they will only make proper efforts to obtain it. It says that there is a profound and powerful spring of a revivified action in the Confederate people. It will sink the Confederacy in deeper despondency unless strong and decisive measures be at once taken to render it available and convince the people that those who govern this government know how to give it the right impulsion and drive it to its legitimate end.

Its strong, steady hands present excitement, and the fierce resentment at the carefully prepared outrages put upon us by Lincoln and Seward will not be allowed to evaporate and pass away in the rhetoric and cheers of two or three public meetings. The business before us is of the most practical, earnest, and vital kind. If we would be successful, the issue depends mainly upon restoring the confidence of the people, and making them feel that the Government, in all its branches, is fully committed along with them; that the alternative for us all is to establish our independence or else to die.

The Richmond Whig contains the following: The Wilmington Journal says two Yankee gunboats shelled Fort Anderson Friday last. No damage was done to the fort, but a few of our men were wounded. The fort replied, and put a shot through one gunboat, compelling her to leave.

We regret to learn that Brigadier-General Winder, who for a considerable time commanded the department of Henry county, died at Florence, S. C., on the 6th.

The Marion Clarion says Major-General Gardner has been relieved from duty in this district, and Major-General Marsh appointed in his stead.

It was stated a few days since that heavy skirmishing had been going on at McBride's Bridge. This bridge is seventeen miles west of Graham's Road, which is seventeen miles west af Branchville, on the Augusta Railroad.

The Raleigh Confederacy says: The Commissioners from North Carolina, who recently visited Richmond, were admitted to an immediate and protracted interview with President Davis. The matters of the conference were confidential, but we are enabled to say the President was frank and confiding. He presented to the commissioners a full history of his policy as connected with the proposition, and the interview resulted agreeably and useful.

Gen. Forrest favors the arming 200,000 negroes. He declares if he ever had an inclination to fight for revenge that time and feeling has now passed. He now contends for principle, for home, for wife and children, to prevent subjugation, but desires peace as he is tired of scenes of blood. Ross' brigade of his corps is yet at Corinth.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 12.

A terrible snow storm is prevailing, and there are now fifteen inches on the ground.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.

The Richmond Whig of the 10th contains the following:

Charleston, Feb. 8.—A despatch from General Wheeler, dated Holmes's Bridge the 7th, 8:20 P. M., says: My pickets near Blackville this morning were charged by three brigades of cavalry, which drove them beyond the village. Debrill's Tennessee brigade, being in the vicinity, met and charged the enemy, driving them back into the town. [Blackville is on the South Carolina Railroad, twenty-eight miles from Branchville, and forty-seven miles from Augusta. It is only forty-nine miles southwest of Columbia.]

A despatch from Branchville this morning, the 8th, says: The enemy have made their appearance along the South Carolina Railroad, beyond Ediste river. They burned a house within a mile and a half of the railroad bridge. About 7 o'clock yesterday evening our troops were withdrawn to this side of the bridge. The destruction of this bridge severs all railroad communication with Agusta. Gen. Winder died suddenly this morning of appoplexy.

Charleston, Feb. 9.—A despatch from Orangeburg to-day says the enemy are in front of Edisto. Their line extends from near Newbridge to Duncan Bridge. The enemy show no disposition to force a crossing.

A despatch from General Wheeler, dated Feb. 8, 3 P. M., says a large column of the enemy's infantry struck the railroad at Graham's and Blackville. Kilpatrick is at Branchville with three brigades.

Petersburg, Feb. 9.—There was no fighting to-dao, and quiet was once more resumed.

The enemy still holds his position on the Hatcher's Run. His lines have been extended but not advanced. Gen. Sorrel was wounded in the lungs but it is not considered mortal.

Col. Hoffman of Virginia was killed in the fight on Monday. Our loss will not reach five hundred. The enemy's is estimated at tremble that number.

NEW YORK, Feb. 11.

The Richmond Examiner of the 8th says it appears that the enemy still holds his defences on Thatcher's Run, where he is reported to be heavily intrenched.

His movement of cavalry in the direction of Dinwiddie Court-house seems to have been planned and executed to give his infantry time to entrench at Hatcher's Run, which they seem to have done very effectually.

As matters stand the Yankees have extended their lines two or three miles, but have not advanced them.

Beside the casualties in officers mentioned in General Lee's report, we hear that Captain Floyd of the Florida Brigade, was killed; Colonel Scott, of Florida, painfully wounded, and Captain Young, of General McRaes staff, severely wounded.

The Richmond Examiner of the 8th says that the present position of the South, aroused by the result of the peace conference, should be made available before it evaporates.

The Examiner also says there was a report in the city that Charleston had been evacuated, but the War Department had no confirmation of it. Gen. Hood had reched Richmond.

The World's Washington special says peace has been concluded between Spain and Peru.

Gen. Grierson is in Washington.

Col. Baker is still making arrests of substitute brokers and others for defrauding the Government. The full details cannot be made public for several days. It is thought that three-fourths of the quotas of interir towns have been filled by forged certificates. Several town and county supervisors have been in the city to-day, and prove the frauds very extensive.

The Time's special says: The Senate Naval Committee have been considering the question of establishing a naval depot at some point on the northern lakes. Parties favorable to Cleveland have had a hearing, and the committee will hear delegations urging other points before they report.

The Herald's Washington special says: Colonel Wain, 43d Ohio, has been brevetted a Brigadier-General for gallant conduct in the recent campaign through Georgia.

BOSTON, Feb. 10.

Major Harry Gilmore arrived at Fort Warren to-day in charge of Major Young, who captured him.

DECISIONS OF THE COURT OF APPEALS.

FRANKFORT, Feb. 10, 1865.

CAUSES DECIDED.

Donaldson vs. Barrett, Henderson; reversed.
Wilson, Hicks, & Kinsey vs. Dougherty, &c., Fleming; reversed.
Reynearson, &c., vs. Reynearson's ad'r, Mercer; reversed.
Clarkson vs. Atkinson & Conner, Kenton; affirmed.
Lashbrook vs. Patten, Mason; affirmed.
Jacob Metz, Sr., vs. Phillip Metz, Kenton; affirmed.
Watt vs. Arnold et al., Warren; affirmed.

ORDERS.

Trustees of Caldwell Female Institute vs. Young, &c., Boyle; opinion and mandate to issue immediately.
Huskin's ad'r vs. Burk, Livingston; continued.
Clay vs. Myers, Nicholas;
Ham vs. Ham, &c., Nicholas;
Blanchard's ex'r, &c., vs. Taylor, Mason;
Walton vs. Barker, Mason;
Carrington vs. Dixon, Lewis;
Wells vs. Boyd, Lewis; were submitted on briefs.

DECISIONS OF THE COURT OF APPEALS.

FRANKFORT, KY., Feb. 11, 1865.

CAUSES DECIDED.

Robinson vs. Vail, Louisville Chancery; affirmed.
Procter vs. Duncan, etc., Warren; affirmed.
Gayle vs. Gayle, Owen; reversed.

ORDERS.

Mallory vs. Smith, Scott; appearance of appellee entered and cause submitted.
Harris vs. Huesman, Henry;
Mann vs. Waring, Greenup;
Moore vs. Vogue, surviving executor, Greenup;
Hudson vs. Barr, etc., Greenup;
McGrew, etc., vs. Collins, etc., Greenup;
Green vs. Ross, Greenup;
Hunter, etc., vs. Hill, etc., Madison; were submitted on briefs.
Bell, Burkley, & Co. vs. Hall's executor, etc., Scott; argued by M. C. Johnson, Esq., for appellees, and by James B. Beck, Esq., for appellants, and laid over for further hearing.

The Royal Society Scientific Relief Fund has reached the sum of £5,320.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.

The President has approved and signed the joint resolution that notice be given by him to the Government of Great Britain to terminate the treaty of 1817 regulating the naval force in the lakes, and the same is hereby adopted and ratified as if the same had been authorized by Congress.

This is preceded by the declaration that the peace of our frontier is now endangered by hostile expeditions against the commerce of the lakes, and by other acts of lawless persons, which the naval force of the two countries, allowed by the existing treaty, may be insufficient to prevent.

The several delegates in the House of Representatives, though deprived of the privilege of voting, joined in a statement which has been entered on the journal of the House, saving the proposed anti-slavery amendment meets their unqualified approbation.

NEW YORK, Feb. 11.

The Herald's correspondent in front of Richmond, writing on the 9th, says: There are renewed indications of the evacuation of Richmond, and it is believed the rebels contemplate concentration in North Carolina for the grand final struggle at an early day.

It is known that rebel troops, among them Breckinridge's old command of Early's corps, are moving from the Valley, though it is, at this writing, not wholly divined whither they go.

Gen. William's brigade of cavalry has arrived in Richmond within a few days.

The Herald's correspondent of the 8th says: The inclement weather has subsided, and the brigade surgeons report a number of men as having become disabled by the storm.

Also says that it is now definitely settled that that line as now occupied covering Hatchers Run is to be permanently held.

NEW YORK, Feb. 9.

The Express says: We hear to-day that Grant is on the scent of a million dollars lost to the Government by military frauds in his department.

DOVER, DEL., Feb. 8.

The Delaware Legislature to-day rejected the proposed amendment to the Constitution by a three-fourths vote in the Senate and a two-thirds vote in the House.

HEADQUARTERS KENTUCKY VOLUNTEERS,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
FRANKFORT, Feb. 6, 1865.

Circular.

The following is a statement of the quotas assigned the different counties in Kentucky under the call of December 19th, 1864, for three hundred thousand men, as furnished by Lieut.-Col. W. H. Sidell, Assistant Provost Marshal General for Kentucky:

FIRST DISTRICT.

McCracken	93	Crittenden	111
Union	147	Webster	178
Fulton	111	Livingston	146
Hickman	76	Lyon	101
Ballard	103	Caldwell	145
Calloway	212	Trigg	128
Graves	392	Marshall	196
Total			2,139

SECOND DISTRICT.

Christian	194	Ohio	68
Hopkins	248	Hancock	67
Muhlenburg	194	Breckinridge	291
Henderson	000	Grayson	164
Daviess	267	Butler	123
McLean	1	Edmonson	65
Total			1,682

THIRD DISTRICT.

Warren	322	Metcalfe	000
Logan	201	Russell	47
Todd	84	Barren	300
Simpson	118	Monroe	000
Allen	219	Cumberland	000
Hart	11	Clinton	000
Total			1,302

FOURTH DISTRICT.

Shelby	204	Washington	17
Bullitt	145	Marion	000
Meade	165	Larue	178
Hardin	273	Green	91
Nelson	176	Adair	73
Spencer	172	Taylor	29
Anderson	79	Casey	55
Total			1,651

FIFTH DISTRICT.

Jefferson	1,835	Henry	130
Oldham	78	Owen	209
Total			2,252

SIXTH DISTRICT.

Kenton	318	Harrison	000
Campbell	310	Grant	47
Boone	000	Gallatin	94
Bracken	167	Carroll	11
Pendleton	000	Trimble	8
Total			955

SEVENTH DISTRICT.—NONE.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

Garrard	000	Wolfe	8
Madison	000	Harlan	2
Estill	000	Jackson	000
Owsley	000	Rockcastle	000
Breathitt	14	Pulaski	000
Perry	000	Wayne	000
Letcher	9	Whitley	000
Clay	000	Knox	000
Laurel	000		
Total			33

NINTH DISTRICT.

Lewis	000	Bath	000
Greenup	77	Magoffin	53
Boyd	59	Johnson	25
Carter	000	Lawrence	000
Rowan	23	Powell	33
Mason	9	Floyd	81
Fleming	9	Pike	000
Montgomery	000	Morgan	109
Total			477

D. W. LINDSEY,
Inspector and Adjutant-General of Kentucky.

MARRIED,

Feb. 7th, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. T. R. Palmer, Mr. SAMUEL R. SHARRARD, of Paris, Ky., and Miss ANNIE B. VALLANDINGHAM, of this city. *

DIED,

In this city, Wednesday evening, February 8, at 7½ o'clock, Mr. CHARLES A. MOORE, aged 51 years.

On the 8th inst. ROLLA M., infant son of Lieut. J. F. and Julia A. Warner, aged three years, two weeks, and five days.

In this city, on the 8th instant, Mrs. DOROTHY C., wife of J. Danner.

At the residence of Mrs. J. G. Brown, in Nashville, Tenn., at 5 o'clock P. M., Sunday, Feb. 5, 1865, of consumption, MARY J., wife of Mr. S. M. Scott, of that city.

In this city, Feb. 8th, at 7½ o'clock, Mrs. JOSEPHINE, consort of Mr. John Lemons, aged twenty-five years.

On the 4th inst., in Hardin county, after a short but painful illness, R. C. NASH, late Chaplain of the 10th regiment Kentucky volunteers. f11 d1*

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE LOUISVILLE JOURNAL,
SATURDAY, Feb. 11, 1865.

Gold to-day is about 5 ℘ cent lower than on last Saturday. We quote gold, exchange, &c., as follows:

	Buying.	Selling.
Gold	204	207
Silver		
Exchange—		
New York	1-10@⅛	⅛
Philadelphia	do	do
Boston	do	do
Baltimore	⅛@⅜ dis	⅛@par
Kentucky Bank Notes	⅛@	⅛
Q. M. Vouchers, City	8@10 dis	....
do do country	12@15 dis	....
Orders on Washington	Nominal.	

BANK NOTE LIST.

[REPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE LOUISVILLE JOURNAL, BY MESSRS. HUNT, MORTON, & QUIGLEY.

PAR FUNDS.

United States legal tender notes; National Bank notes Ohio Bank notes; Bank of State of Indiana; Five per cent U. S. Notes.

UNCURRENT.

New England.	1 dis.	Illinois—	
New York—		Solvent	3 dis.
State	¼ dis.	Michigan	2 dis.
City	½ dis.	Iowa	1 dis.
Pennsylvania—		Wisconsin—	
Philadelphia	1 dis.	Solvent	3 dis.
Pittsburg	1 dis.	Missouri—	
Interior	1¼ dis.	In good cdt	1 dis.
Indiana—		Discredited	5@10 dis.
Free Banks	¼ dis.	Louisiana—	
Virginia—		Solvent	5@7 dis.
Wheel'g City	2@3 dis.	Merch. Bk-	60 dis.
Jeffersonville Br. N. W. Bank	60 dis.	Cresc't City Bank	60 dis.
Parkersburg & Wellsb'g	30 dis.	Bk. of Louisiana	37@40 dis.
		Tennessee—	
		Union	35 dis.
Morgantown and Point Pleas't Br. Mer.&Mec. Bank	30 dis.	Planters'	35 dis.
		Bk. of Tennessee	55 dis.
		Other Bks	50@75 dis.
Eastern	75 dis.	N. Carolina	75 dis.
Maryland—		S. Carolina	75 dis.
Baltimore	1 dis.	Alabama	75 dis.
Interior	1¼ dis.	Georgia	75 dis.

APPLES.—Market quiet, with a light supply. Sales at $5@6 ℘ bbl from store.

ALCOHOL—Market dull and prices lower. We quote sales to-day at $4 36 for 76 ℘ cent, and $4 44 for 98 ℘ cent.

BUTTER—In good demand. We quote fair to prime at 40@45c; choice to extra at 50@52c ℘ lb.

BEESWAX—We quote at c60.

BARK—The market rules steady at $15@16 for chestnut, oak, wagon, $16@18 for car, and $20@21 for stack measure.

BARLEY.—There is very little offered in the market. Sales were made at $1 50@1 55.

BALE ROPE AND CORDAGE—Market tolerably active. We quote bale at 9½@10c for machine, and 10@10½ for hand-made, Manilla rope at 30@31c, hemp rope at 15@16c, hemp twine at 30@35c, batting twine at 20c, and baling twine at 20c.

BAGGING—In fair demand at the same prices. We quote at 20@20½c.

BROOMS—Common saleable at $3 50@3 75, fancy at $3 75@4 40, and extra Shaker at $5@5 50 ℘ dozen.

BROOMCORN—In demand at the factory. We quote at $235@240 ℘ ton.

BEANS—Market quiet, and with a light supply. Prices firm at $2 25@2 75, according to quality.

BAGS—Seamless two bushel grain bags 60@98c.

BLACKING—We quote Mason's small and large at $6@13, and other brands at $6@12 ℘ gross.

CHEESE—There was a fair demand during the week at 21½c for Western Reserve, 22½@23½c for Hamburg.

CANDLES—Market quiet and prices unchanged with sales of 13 and 14 oz star at 30@32c, and 13@20c for tallow.

COTTON YARNS—Prices lower, and we note sales at 70c for No. 500, 68c for No. 600, and 66c for No. 700.

COTTON TWINE AND CANDLEWICK—Unchanged. We quote cotton twine at $1 25@1 50, and candlewick at $1 25@1 75.

COAL—Unchanged. Pittsburg retailing at 32c ℘ bushel.

COOPERAGE—The demand for barrels and cooperage is moderate, and we quote as follows: Flour barrels at 70c, whisky at $2 40, do iron-bound at $3 50, pork $1 90, half barrels $1 60, do iron-bound $1 25, ham tierces $1 50, ten-gallon kegs $1 25, do iron-bound $1 75, five-gallon $1 00, do iron-bound $1 25. Barrel staves $24@25 ℘ 1,000. Hooppoles $24@25 ℘ 1,000.

CORN—In good demand and unchanged. We quote sales at $1 20@1 25 in the ear and shelled.

DRIED BEEF—Sales of canvassed at 18@20c ℘ lb.

EGGS—In demand at 45@50c ℘ dozen.

FLOUR—The market was very quiet, with nothing doing outside of a limited local trade. We quote nominal superfine at $8 50@8 75, plain extra at $9@9 50, and extra family at $9 75@10. Fancy brands are selling at $10 50@12 ℘ bbl.

FEATHERS—Market quiet, and prices lower at 60c ℘ lb.

GROCERIES—The market was quiet and dull during the week. We quote coffee at 44@46c, Island sugars at 24@25c, New Orleans at 25½@27c, hard refined sugars at 30@31c, New Orleans molasses at $1 25@1 30 for old, and $1 40@1 43 for new crop.

GREASE—Lower; we quote brown at 13c, yellow 13½c, and white at 14c; butcher lard at 19c; tallow at 15@16c.

GINSENG—Market dull, with sales at $1 10.

HEMP—No market, and prices are nominal.

HIDES—The market rules quiet, with a demand about equal to the offerings; we quote green at 7@8c, salted at 10@11c, dry salted at 14@15c, dry flint at 16@17c; hogskins 40@50c each, and sheepskins at $1@2 25.

HAY—There was a moderate demand during the week and we quote from store at $31@32 ℘ ton.

HOPS—Selling at 30@35c for old and 45@55c for the new crop.

HOMINY—We quote at $3 ℘ bushel.

IRON—Lower. We quote stone coal bar iron at 7½c, and charcoal bar at 9c ℘ lb.

LIME AND CEMENT—Market steady at $1 65@1 75 for lime, and $3@3 25 ℘ bbl for hydraulic cement, and $5@6 for plaster.

LEATHER—The market rules quiet and unchanged; we quote as follows: Soleleather—Oak 55@56c, hemlock 46@48c, bridle 54@70c, harness 48@50c, skirting 52@54c. Calfskins—City $1 75@2, and French $3 25@4 ℘ lb.

LUMBER.—Prices unchanged since our last report, and we quote as follows:

Clear boards, rough	$70@—	℘ M.
Second-rate boards, rough	60@—	"
Third-rate boards, rough	50@—	"
Common boards	40@—	"
Hemlock boards	35@—	"
Second-rate flooring	80@—	"
Third-rate flooring	70@—	"
Common flooring	65@—	"
Second-rate weatherboarding, undressed	50@—	"
Third-rate weatherboarding, undressed	40@—	"
Joists and timbers	35@50	"
Ceder posts, ℘ 100	45@—	
Locust posts, ℘ 100	40@—	
Shingles, shaved pine	7 50@8 00	

LEAD AND SHOT—Market quiet, and prices unchanged. We quote pig lead at 21c, bar lead at 20c. Shot, patent $6 25; buckshot $6 75.

MALT—Prices remain unchanged. We quote sales at $1 90 ℘ bushel.

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO—Kentucky bright, $1@1 50 medium, 75c@$1 25; dark, 75c@$1; Tennessee, 75c@$1; Virginia, $1 50 $to 2 50; Missouri bright, from $1 50 to $1 70; medium, $1 to 1 50; and dark work 75c to $1 ℘ lb.

MACKEREL—Market steady and prices unchanged. We quote:

No. 1, large	$20 00
No. 1, medium	
No. 2, large	19 00
No. 2, medium	18 00
No. 3, large	17 50
No. 3, medium	16 50

NAILS—Declined. We quote nails in lots of 100 kegs and upwards as follows: 10d at $7 75, 8d at $8, 6d at $8 25, 4d at $8 50, 3d at $9 50, 2d at $10 50.

OAKUM—We quote at from 17 to 18c ℘ lb.

OILS.—Market fair and prices dull. We quote coal and carbon at 92@97c; lard at $2 05@2 10; linseed at $1 40; benzine at 60@65c; and lubricating oils from 45@80c ℘ gallon.

OATS—We quote at 9?c from first hands.

ONIONS—We quote sales at $6@7 ℘ bbl from store.

OIL CAKE—Unchanged at $50 ℘ ton.

PROVISIONS—Stock light, and prices are nominally held as follows: Mess pork $38, lard 21@22c, plain hams 22½c, sugar-cured 24@25c, bacon sides (clear) 24c, shoulders 19½c.

POTATOES—We quote from store at $4@5 25.

POWDER—Unchanged, at $12 50@13 ℘ keg for rifle.

RAGS—We quote cotton at 10@18c, hard woollen 1c, and soft woollen at 8@8½c ℘ lb.

RYE—There is very little offering, and we quote a $1 15@1 20.

SALT—Prices unchanged at 65c.

SODA—Nominal at 12@12½c.

SOAP—Unchanged; German offered at 15½@16c, and palm at 14@15c ℘ lb.

STARCH—Unchanged: we quote at 8½@9c ℘ lb.

SEEDS—The market is active, and prices from store rule as follows:

	Wholesale.	Retail
Clover	$15 50	$16 00
Timothy	6 00	6 50
Bluegrass	2 50	2 75
Orchard-grass	3 25	3 50
Red-top	2 25	2 50
Hungarian	3 25	3 50
Millet	3 25	3 50
Hemp	3 00	3 50
Flax	2 65	—

TAR—Selling at $8 (gallon kegs) ℘ dozen.

TOBACCO—The market was active during the week, and prices are well maintained. Prices for old are dull, while new leaf is in demand and advancing.

Sales during the week	616 hhds.
" previous week	310 "
Receipts during the week	430 "
" previous week	243 "

Of the 616 hogsheads sold during the week, 85 were rejected.

Sales to-day of 77 hhds, as follows: 3 at $6 10@6 90, 2 $7@7 60, 16 at $8@8 90, 6 at $9@9 90, 8 at $10@10 75, 4 at $11@11 75, 5 at $12@12 75, 1 at $13, 2 at $14@14 25, 1 at $15, 5 at $16@16 75, 5 at $17@17 75, 3 at $18 25@18 75, 1 at $19, 3 at $20@20 75, 2 at $22 50@22 75, 2 at $26@26 75, 1 at $29 75, 3 at $30@30 75, 1 at $31 75, 1 at $32 25, 1 at $36, and 1 at $42 ℘ 100 lbs. Bids on 14 hhds were rejected.

WOODEN WARE.

Tubs No. 1, per doz	$16 50
Tubs No. 2, per doz	15 00
Tubs No. 3, per doz	13 50
Tubs in nests, 3s	3 75
Tubs in nests, 8s	5 50
Washboards, per doz	4 75@5 00
Churns, No. 1, per doz	16 50
Churns, No. 2, per doz	15 50
Churns, No. 3, per doz	14 50
Buckets, painted	3 85

WHEAT—Market quiet and prices dull at $1 90@1 95 for red. There is no white wheat offered in the market.

WHISKEY—Prices lower and dull at $2 18.

WOOL—Market dull, and prices unchanged at 95c for tub-washed, and 60c for unwashed.

WRAPPING PAPER—We quote at $1@2.

WINDOW GLASS—We quote as follows: 8x10 $4 50, 10x12 at $4 80, 10x14 at $5 10, 10x16 at $5 40, 10x20 at $5 65, 12x18 at $5 65, and 12x20 at $5 65.

LOUISVILLE CATTLE MARKET.

SHELBY HOUSE—*Donaldson & Nichols.*
LOUISVILLE, Feb. 11, 1865.

The receipts, sales, and transactions in all kinds of live stock at this yard during the past week have been good, and a fair business has been done. Feeders are buying freely all the young steers that arrive, at fair prices. The butchers are paying fair prices for such cattle as suit their trade.

Cattle—The arrivals are small, and the demand is increasing. No. 1 fat cows and steers are worth from 6½@8c; common and second-rate are worth from 4@5½c ℘ lb, gross—all sold.

Hogs—The receipts are unusually small, and prices are advancing slowly. No. 1 fat butcher hogs are worth from 15½@16c, and stock hogs are worth from 11@13½c ℘ lb, gross.

Sheep—No arrivals. The demand is good at from $7@9 ℘ 100 lbs gross.

Horses and Mules—There are but few arrivals, and but few sales, outside of Government.

RECEIPTS.

Cattle	251
Hogs	198
Sheep	33
Horses	7
Mules	34

BOURBON HOUSE—*H. F. Vissman.*
LOUISVILLE, Feb. 11, 1865.

The supply of cattle during the past week has been small, but as there was no demand, except for home consumption, the trade was slow, at an advance on all qualities of about 50c ℘ 100 lbs.

PRICES.

Cattle, premium	8½@10 c.	gross weight.
" first quality	6½@7½c,	" "
" fair and good	5½@6 c,	" "
" common and rough	4 @4½c,	" "
Sheep, of good quality, sell at	7½@8½c	live weight.
Hogs sell at	12½@13½c	gross weight.

Sheep are in good demand, and firm at 7½@8½c for good quality, live weight.

Hogs—The market is firm at former prices: 14½@15½c for good quality, and 12½@13½c for light ones, gross weight.

RECEIPTS.

Cattle	268
Hogs	193
Sheep	113

NEW ORLEANS CATTLE MARKET.

JEFFERSON CITY, Jan. 29, 1865.

Arrived to-day: 8 milch cows and 12 veal cattle.
There were no sales to-day.
Stock on sale: 516 beef cattle, 150 hogs, 100 sheep, 42 milch cows, and 198 veal cattle.
We quote:

Western beeves, first quality, ℘ lb net	8 — —@ — 25
West'n beeves, 2d and 3d quality, ℘ lb net	— 16@ — 22
Creole cattle, 1st quality, ℘ lb net	— —@ — —
Creole cattle, 2d quality, ℘ lb net	— —@ — —
Hogs, ℘ lb gross	— 16@ — 17
Sheep, in lots	8 00@ 10 00
Sheep, ℘ head	— —@ — —
Milch cows, ℘ head	50 00@115 00
Veal cattle, ℘ head	18 00— 38 00

GERMAN TOBACCO REPORT.

BREMEN, January 18, 1865.

The general feeling in our tobacco market remains quiet.

Of Maryland, 221 hhds ordinary to good ordinary were disposed of to speculators at about 5¾@7 groats, and also ordinary to middling ground leaf-like at 8½@[illegible] groats.

Ohio—The feeling was decidedly better, and 523 h[illegible] ordinary frosted to fine middling colory, were disposed of at 8¾@9 groats, which shows an improvement of ¾ groats above the prices last paid.

Kentucky—Very dull; sales comprised only 37 hhds ordinary to good ordinary heavy at 8½ groats.

Stems sold were 31 hhds; ordinary sweet (manufactured stems) at 6@7¾ groats.

	Mary'd	Bay	Ohio	G'd.L'f	Ky	St'ms
Stock on hand Jan. 11.	493	47	262	—	[illegible]	1,006
Receipts	1,650	57	577	57	1,653	317
Sales previously	2,179	134	841	37	6,721	1,403
To arrive	564	43	584	32	137	74
Stock on hand Jan. 18.	1,015	91	257	55	6,684	1,329

CARL FOCKE, WID[illegible]W, & SON.
Represented in New York by C. W. W[illegible]LTER.

AT A REGULAR COMM[illegible]NICATION OF LINE PORT LODGE (No. 20[illegible]), held on Saturday, December 17, A. L. 5864, C. R. Luton, G. W. Shelton, and W. A. La[illegible]on were expelled from all the rights, benefits and privileges of Masonry.
By order Lodge. W. W. ROBERTS, Sec'y.
f14 w1

KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY,

DRAWN DAILY at COVINGTON, KENTUCKY.

MURRAY, EDDY, & CO., Managers.

Tickets from $1 to $10.

CIRCULARS SENT FREE OF CHARGE. PRIZES cashed in all legal Lotteries. Orders for tickets promptly attended to.
Address MURRAY, EDDY, & CO.,
f14 w5* Box 595 LOUISVILLE, KY.

Orange County (Ind.) Farm for Sale, 201 acres, 125 cleared, 76 in good timber, half a mile from R. R., comfortable house of 5 or 6 rooms, barn, plenty of water, all under fence. 20 acres in wheat, land laid off in ten-acre fields—healthy neighborhood—good society. This must be sold soon. Price $7,000. Apply to R. Lynch, Jour[illegible].
f11 d6&w1

WEEKLY JOURNAL.

SPEECH OF GOVERNOR JACOBS.—The following speech was delivered by Lieutenant-Governor Jacobs on assuming his seat in the Kentucky Senate, on Saturday, February 4th:

SENATORS: It is but appropriate that one who was elected by nearly sixty thousand majority to the second position in the State, and who by military power was kidnapped and sent through the lines amongst a people that he had fought against, to say a few words upon entering again upon his duties.

What position had I occupied amongst you? Undoubtedly that of a Union man. In what way have I exhibited the sincerity of my opinions? By contending in the Legislature, and over almost every hill and vale in the State, that the Union and the Constitution must and should be preserved at all hazards; by raising troops; by fighting on many a hard-fought battle-field; by the shedding of my own blood, which consecrated my devotion to my country. What more proof do you need? Wherein have I erred? What crime have I committed? What State or national law have I violated? What charges have been made against me? None. Have I been confronted? No. Why not? Because they knew that I was innocent, and that not a shadow of a charge could be sustained. What was the character of my speeches? That the policy of the Administration was calculated to consolidate the rebellion and divide the loyal men of the country. What policy did I wish? That policy which, I sincerely believed, would consolidate the loyal men of the country and divide those in rebellion. I wished the whole power of the armies concentrated to overthrow those in arms, with an appeal to the patriotism of the people of the South not to tear down the work of our fathers. The difference between the policy I supported and that of those who differed with me was this, they wanted to use only physical force, while I wanted not only physical force, but diplomacy and all other legitimate means that we could bring to bear. The masses of those who rebelled against the Government did it upon the belief that their rights were in danger. How could you dissipate that error? By proving that they were correct? or by disabusing their minds? The Southern people believed that their slave property was in danger by the election of a sectional President. How has the Administration disabused their minds? By emancipating all the slaves of those in rebellion, and not only that, but recklessly and in violation of the most solemn pledges, seizing with violent hands all the slaves in loyal States belonging to loyal men. It is as if you should prove to a man that you do not intend to rob him by stealing all that he owns. But you are not an unconditional Union man because you let slave property stand in your way.

That is not true. I will give every vestige of my property, and shed the last drop of my blood, to preserve my country. It is not unconditional Unionism to submit to unconditional wrongs. It is not unconditional Unionism tamely to brook the Administration's arbitrary interference with the rights of property, the rights of personal liberty, the rights of free speech, and the rights of free suffrage. But it is unconditional servility which submits to every wrong, and the people who will submit to such violations of the constitution, and of all their great and sacred rights, without protesting against the wrong, and attempting by all lawful means to correct it, are fit only to be slaves. The Union is in danger; how are we to prevent its destruction? By striking down those who are defending it, the Union is in danger; are we to preserve it by imprisoning those who have shed their blood in its defence? by seizing the innocent citizen? by the seizure of property without law? by the violent and reckless use of power in defiance of law and the constitution? Are we to preserve it by permitting an absolutism to be erected upon the ruins of the constitution and of American rights and liberties? Are we to preserve it by sweeping away the freedom of thirty millions of people, and concentrating power in the hands of a few? No; so help us Almighty God, we will preserve not only this Union, but the life and the soul of it—the Constitution with all the great and inherent rights of American citizens treasured in it. There are three parties—Conservative, Radical, and Disunion. Conservatism would preserve not only the Union, but the Constitution. Radicalism pretends to fight for the Union, but lays violent hands upon the written laws of the country, and the personal rights of the citizen, in respect to life, liberty, and property. Disunionism strikes at the National life. It strikes at the life, Radicalism at not only the life, but the soul. Conservatism is unalterably and eternally opposed to both. The success of conservative principles will be life to the nation, because it will be the success of the Union and the Constitution. The success of either of the other two will be eternal, relentless anarchy and despotism, which will brood over the destinies of this country, crushing the rights and liberties of the people as relentlessly as the car of Juggernaut its victims. Because I hold to neither one or the other, I first had to fight one on the battle-field, and the other by facing slander, persecution, and exile. The latter, after kidnapping me, charges me with being a conspirator, and by exiling me, virtually charges me with being a rebel. If I were either one or the other, or both, why did they not try me, and, if guilty, condemn me? Because they knew both charges were groundless and false. If I were guilty of either or both, those who exiled me were guilty of a great dereliction of duty in not punishing me. They knew that I was guiltless; therefore, they did not confront me; they made no direct charges, they gave me no trial. My only crime was in defending free speech, a free press, free suffrage, and in not humbly bowing the knee to a few in power. My knee was not made by the Almighty to bend except only to Him. Never, never will it bend to man. No, Senators, if I had been a conspirator or a rebel, I would not be here. I would have resisted my arrest; my home would have been upon the battle-field; my sabre would have gleamed, and my pistol would have echoed in every conflict. I am no coward, no conspirator; what I am, I am boldly and openly, without fear, and, thank God, without reproach. I was guiltless, I demanded an unconditional release. I obtained it. I would have accepted none other. In being exiled, not only the right of the citizen was stricken down, but the dignity of my native State. Its second officer was kidnapped and without charges and without crime. As far as lay in my power, by refusing anything but an unconditional release, I have preserved my own dignity, and, what is far more important, the dignity and honor of my State. These were my duties. What are yours? Let not history, Senators, say that the Senate of Kentucky were reluctant to defend the right, maintain the honor of the State, and stand up against the wrong.

Here perhaps I should end, but I cannot forbear to touch upon the chief issues of the hour. In times like these it behooves every true citizen to stand up boldly for what he conceives to be the true interest of the country. One should blush at such times to permit a single selfish consideration to actuate his conduct. He should weigh deeply and anxiously, with his heart free from blemish before man and God, what is best, what will be best, for the honor and interests of our beloved country. When he has so made up his mind, let him look neither to the right nor to the left, but press on, right on, whether he "sink or swim," to defend what he conceives to be the best interest of the country. We have our duties subject to written law, and to the will of our constituents. We have a written Constitution. It is our duty to obey that instrument until it is set aside in accordance with its own provisions. If we do otherwise, there is an end to written law, and republican institutions are a failure; we are at sea without rudder, and disaster will inevitably follow. Then we must subject ourselves to the will, interests, and rights of our constituents. We have undoubtedly the right to our individual opinions, and should maintain them, but we have no right as representatives of the people to thrust forward our individual opinions in defiance of the written law of the land, and in defiance of the rights, interests, and wishes of our constituents. But we have those opinions; what are we to do?—some will question. Submit always to the law of the land, altering that law constitutionally, if you think it wrong. But our consciences will not permit us to obey either the law or the great mass of our constituents. Then your consciences ought to force you to resign, until the law and the people are changed to suit your views. With these premises, what right have we to abolish slavery in this State regardless of its constitution? Neither the present constitution nor the present desire of the people is in accordance with any such scheme, and I say it earnestly, but most respectfully, we should violate both law and the wishes of the people of the State if we should give effect to any such scheme. I care nothing for slavery—everything for law. If the majority of the people of the State choose to eradicate slavery in accordance with law, I, for one, will cordially acquiesce in that decision; but never against their will and wishes, and against law. Some say, But the greater number of the slaves are already freed by the strong arm of the Federal Government; we emancipate only a few. But you violate the law of your State, and the wishes of the great masses of the people. If the Federal Government has destroyed slavery by the strong arm, let it complete the destruction. I, for one, will not sanction its violation of law. If the Federal Government has the right by the strong arm to eradicate one species of property, it has the clear undoubted right to eradicate another species of property. Slavery, some cry, creates a continual disturbance, and ought to be eradicated. With equal force it might be said of the great national debt that we now have, and are accumulating daily, that it is a great burthen, creates want, and breeds dissatisfaction, therefore it ought to be abolished. You strike down, and undermine one species of property, and you equally strike at all other kinds.

A few words in regard to the proposed change in the Constitution of the Federal Government. I am opposed to it. Because such a change is contrary to the spirit of our system of government; because if ever made, it ought not to be made until all the States are represented in Congress; and because more than one-fourth of the States are not in their places in the Union, and consequently the change cannot be made constitutionally; but if made, must be brought about by fraud and force. It becomes also a wedge which divides us still more as a people, and makes it more difficult to settle our national troubles. This is really the crowning objection to the danger. Let us wait, let us not create new cause of strife and make that cause irascible, but as patriots pour oil upon the troubled waters and work with one heart to unite our divided country, that once we may become a prosperous and happy people. We have had many triumphs to the national arms, let us as a magnanimous, great nation offer these deluded people, "bone of bone and flesh and of our flesh," easy terms. Let us offer a general amnesty, an abrogation of the confiscation laws, and the Constitution as it is. I do not know that the offer would be accepted. It might result in an immediate peace. At all events it would strengthen the national cause.

Senators, unfortunately, the Union party of this State has been divided in twain. I will not say whose fault it is; history will decide that question. As your presiding officer, I will know no party in the chair, but will be guided in my decisions by equity and the law.

I thank you for your attention, and hope soon that our hearts may be gladdened by the joyful shout of peace, and that once more we may be a restored nation under one flag.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.

The Richmond Examiner, of the 3d, says:

"The enemy's present plan of campaign is obvious. He seeks to keep up the pressure upon Richmond, and to chain the Army of Northern Virginia to its breastworks. If, in addition, a favorable movement can be seized for rallying out upon the Danville road, and cutting that avenue of supplies, he will surely embrace the opportunity to effect so important a purpose.

"But his aggressive designs are chiefly directed against two important points in South Carolina—mainly against Charleston, so long besieged, so prominent in the previous history of the war, so conspicuous in the politics of the South, and so cherished in the affections of the Confederate people, and Branchville, a mere geographical point, but important as being the key to Charleston and the gateway of supplies which come from the States of the Gulf.

"These being the conceded objects of the enemys' present operations, it is not difficult to determine with approximate certainty the destination of Thomas's army. If reports be true he is moving eastward.

"Not many days ago we had intelligence that a detachment of 15,000 men from his army had gone down the Mississippi river and by the Gulf to reinforce Sherman, and now we have another report that 12,000 are on the move, and have passed Harper's Ferry, in the direction of the Chesapeake to reinforce Grant.

"It is probable that both the rumors are true. Each one, and both, would be entirely consistent with the enemy's present plan of operations in Virginia and South Carolina.

"It is probable that the object of reinforcing Grant at present is to enable him to make a demonstration from his left wing and Lee's line of supplies simultaneously with Sherman's movement in South Carolina.

"The addition of Thomas's army to those of Sherman and Grant, may place it in the power of both Generals to make formidable aggressive movements in earnest—each being much more than a feint in aid of the other.

"Whether the Virginia movement shall be a mere diversion in favor of Sherman, or a movement in chief, will depend of course upon the number of troops from Thomas's army which shall be transported to the James, a question which the developments of a few days will disclose.

"This transferment of the Federal army in Tennessee by a circuitous but more expeditious route to Virginia or Carolina, or both localities, seems to be a modification of the original design of the present year's campaign.

"Until within the last fortnight it has the accepted opinion that Thomas, at the head of a large army, was to cross the Appalachian Chain from Chattanooga to Knoxville, through East Tennessee and Southwestern Virginia, and to bear down upon Lynchburg, taking Richmond in the rear. This design has evidently been relinquished."

Notwithstanding Secretary Seward's semi-official assertion through the associated press, that the result of the conference at Fortress Monroe, between the President and himself and the Richmond deputation, resulted in no change of attitude either by this Government or by the rebels, there is a strong undercurrent of popular belief here in all circles that negotiations are not at an end, and while the conference held on Friday was not a success, it is not in every essential particular a failure.

Whether this almost general belief proves to be correct or not, a few days will certainly demonstrate it. There are many who are looking for a continuance of these interviews.

It will be well to wait for news from Richmond before accepting too literally the assurance of our State Department that the late peace negotiations resulted in dead-lock at the outset, on the demand of the rebel commissioners for separation and recognition.

It is rumored that the President is preparing a message to Congress on the subject, and his being denied to visitors yesterday and to-day gives credence to the statement, as does also the fact of the close consultation of the Cabinet officers at the White House this evening.

Unless, however, some official statement should appear on our side to-morrow, there are many reasons for believing that the end of the peace negotiations is not yet, and that peace itself may still prove not very far distant.

There are, of course, a vast amount of rumors flying about Washington as to the details and results of this highly important interview, but the above outlines of its essential particulars will be found to be correct.

It is claimed, however, that a great point has been gained by the fact that so remarkable a conference can be held in the midst of exciting and important military events.

There was a general hand shaking and very cordial farewells as the distinguished passengers seperated. The Richmond deputation steamed up City Point last night on General Grant's dispatch boat, and doubtless passed through our lines to Richmond during the day.

In future, no guerillas who may fall into our hands will be exchanged during the continuance of the war.

Information received here states that large numbers of rebel prisoners at Point Lookout and at other prison-camps are taking the oath. At the former place over one thousand have subscribed to the oath within the last thirty days, and gone North.

NEW YORK, Feb. 6.

The Times' Washington special says: Mr. Seward reached Fortress Monroe in advance of Messrs. Stephens, Hunter, and Campbell. Upon the arrival of these gentlemen, they at once had an interview, and informed Mr. Seward of their desire to proceed to Washington, for the purpose of discussing the question of peace with the President.

Mr. Seward informed them that it was the President's wish that the discussion should take place at Fortress Monroe, and that he had been sent to meet them at that point upon that subject. The commissioners pressed with considerable earnestness for leave to visit Washington, and finally alleged that their Government had consented to send them only in consequence of Mr. Blair's assurance that they should have a personal interview with President Lincoln.

Mr. Seward assured them that this pledge would be fulfilled, and at once telegraphed to the President that his presence was necessary. After Mr. Lincoln's arrival the conference lasted four hours, and was perfectly friendly and good tempered throughout.

On our side the conversation was mainly conducted by the President; on theirs by Mr. Hunter, Mr. Stephens occasionally taking part. The rebel commissioners said nothing whatever of their personal views or wishes, but spoke solely and exclusively for their government, and at the outset, and throughout the conference, declared their entire lack of authority to make, receive, or consider any proposition whatever looking toward a close of the war except on the basis of a recognition of the independence of the Confederate States.

As a preliminary condition the President presented the subject to them in every conceivable form, suggesting the most liberal and considerate modification of whatever, in the existing legislation and action of the United States Government, might be regarded as specially hostile to the rights and interests or wounding the pride of the Southern people, but in no single particular could he induce them to swerve for a moment from their demand for recognition.

They did not present this conspicuously as resting on their own convictions or wishes, but as the condition which their government had made absolutely indispensable to any negotiations or discussions whatever concerning peace.

President Lincoln, on the other hand, informed them at every point that such recognition was utterly and totally out of the question, that the United States could stop the war and arrest—even temporarily—the movements of its armies only on the condition that the authority of the National Government shall be recognized and obeyed over the whole territory of the United States.

This point conceded, he assured them that upon every other matter of difference they would be treated with the utmost liberality, but, without that recognition, the war must and would go on.

All the conversation which took place between the respective parties come back to and turned upon this radical and irreconcilable difference. Neither side could be swerved a hair's breadth from its position, and, therefore, the attempt at negotiation was an utter failure.

Upon separating, it was distinctly understood and explicitly stated that the attitude of each Government was to be precisely what it would have been if this interview had never taken place.

The Cabinet received these explanations as complete and satisfactory as the feeling was unanimous and earnest, that the country must now arouse itself to renewed efforts and prepare to make fresh sacrifices in the defence of the integrity of the Union and the preservation of the Government. As you know the source of this despatch I need not assure you that it is perfectly reliable.

It is understood that Mr. Fessenden's retirement from the Treasury Department will take place within a few days, and it is confidently predicted, I believe truly, that his successor will be from the city of New York. In the present condition of the finances, and with the certainty that the war is now to be carried on with renewed vigor and termination on both sides, this becomes a question of very great importance.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.

It is reported and believed that since the President's return, he has related to the Cabinet the particulars of the conference with the rebel commissioners, and they all indorse his course. No official action has, however, been taken.

To-day's Chronicle says that Stephens, Hunter, and Campbell have, before this, laid their case before the Southern people, and their people have heard, or must soon hear, that their leaders will consent to nothing but the recognition of the rebellion. We are, of course, unauthorized to say how much Mr. Lincoln was willing to concede.

The only condition to honorable peace seems to have been declined by the rebel commissioners, that condition being the restoration of the Federal Union and obedience to all the laws of Congress.

NEW YORK, February 6.

The Herald's Washington special says: Those in position to know the real facts of the recent peace conference look upon the result as being very far from a failure.

It is impossible for Lincoln or Seward to say to what extent negotiations have failed or succeeded until a reply to the report of Stephens and his associates is received from Richmond.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.

SENATE.

The amendments to the enrolment bill were taken up, and the section providing the manner in which State and local bounties shall be paid stricken out.

Mr. Wilson called up the bill in relation to enrolment, as reported by the Military Committee, which is as follows: That from and after the passage of this act, any person enrolled and liable to be drafted, may be accepted as a substitute for a drafted person, and such drafted person shall be exempt from service for such time as the substitute shall be held to service under the terms of his enlistment.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That no person owing military service shall be exempted from performing military duty on account of furnishing a substitute for the army unless the substitute is presented in person to the board of enrolment by which the principal is enrolled and is accepted by said board of enrolment.

Sec. 3. *Be it further enacted*, That any recruiting agent, substitute, or other person, who shall enlist or cause to be enlisted as a volunteer or substitute any insane person or persons in a condition of intoxication or a deserter from the military or naval service, knowing the same to be such, or who shall deprive any volunteer or substitute of any portion of his State, local, or United States bounty to which he may be entitled, shall, upon conviction by any court-martial or military commission be fined not exceeding $1,000, or imprisonment not exceeding two years, or both, at the discretion of such court-martial or military commission.

Sec. 4. *And be it hereby ordained*, That any officer in the military or naval service any deserter from said service, or insane person, or a person in a state of intoxication, knowing him to be such, shall, upon conviction by any court or military commission, be dishonorably dismissed the service of the United States.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That all State and local bounties hereafter paid to any volunteer or substitute upon his entry into the military or naval service of the United States, shall be paid in instalments as follows: One-third at the time of muster into the service of such volunteer or substitute, one-third at the expiration of half the term of service, and one-third at the expiration of the term of such service: the residue of his bounty unpaid shall be paid to his widow, if he shall leave a widow; if not, to his children; or, if there be none, to his mother if she be a widow.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the remainder of the term of service of any person who shall hereafter enter the military or naval service as a volunteer or drafted man, and shall desert or be discharged by reason of physical disability existing previous to his entering the service, shall be added to the amount drawn from the district to which volunteer or drafted man shall be or has been credited, and the same shall be filled from such district by enlistment or draft.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted*, In addition to other lawful penalties of crime or desertion from the military or naval service, all persons who have deserted the military of naval service of the United States, who shall not return to said service or report themselves to a provost marshal within sixty days after the passage of this act shall be deemed and taken to have voluntarily relinquished and forfeited their rights of citizenship, and their rights to become citizens; and deserters shall forever be incapable of holding office of trust or profit under the United States, or exercising any right of citizenship; and all persons who shall hereafter desert the military or naval service shall be liable to the penalties of this section.

Sec 8. *And be it further enacted*, The President is hereby authorized and required forthwith, on the passage of this act, to issue his proclamation setting forth the provisions of the preceding sections.

Mr. Hendricks moved that the fifth section be stricken out, and the motion prevailed.

Mr. Buckalew offered an amendment to repeal that section of the enrolment bill which permits Governors of States to send agents to States in rebellion to recruit and fill their quotas.

Mr. Wilson hoped this wouldn't be adopted.

Mr. Saulsbury would like the Senator from Massachusetts to answer a question. He (Saulsbury) had seen it stated in papers that immediately after the fall of Savannah Massachusetts had agents there to fill the quota of that State. No authority had been given to do this, but, after the slaves had been put on shipboard, Gov. Andrew had made application to the President for permission to enlist these men. It had been granted. He (S) was opposed to this while the young men of his State (Delaware) had to respond in person to all the drafts.

Mr. Wilson replied that he did not know about this special case, but he knew Gov. Andrew was an earnest man, and was in favor of enlisting blacks. If the agents of Massachusetts were not first on the ground they must have travelled slower than other agents after they started.

Mr. Grimes hoped the amendment would pass. He was opposed to permitting State agents to go to rebel States. If blacks wanted to enlist, they should enlist in the United States service, and not under the auspices of such men as Gov. Andrew sent to Savannah.

Mr. Wilson, in reply to Mr. Saulsbury, said that Massachusetts furnished, up to December 22d, 125,437 men for three years, being a surplus of 7,813 more than the Governor had called for. She had furnished 153,000 altogether, and they were equal to 125,437 for three years. She furnished last year 45,446 recruits.

Mr. Sherman—How many of these were credits for naval recruits?

Mr. Wilson—I believe 16,000 men of the entire number of men furnished by Massachusetts 10,622 were foreign born. There has been a great deal said about importations. We imported and put in for Massachusetts 947 men from Germany, and a number of black men were put into the service. Taking the whole enlistments at home and in the rebel States they amount to 4,731. Here is 15,000 altogether out of 125,000 that were born out of the United States.

Mr. Sumner—I am not aware that any abuse has followed this section that was proposed to be stricken out. I am not aware any civil consequence has followed.

Mr. Grimes—Have you read Gen. Sherman's letter?

Mr. Sumner—Yes, I recollect it. It was a very pointed letter—written from the point of the sword rather than the pen. [Laughter.] I therefore submit to the Senate that inasmuch as the section exists, as it is already on our statute books, it should not be hastily removed unless some reason can be shown for the removal. The burden, therefore, is with the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. Buckalew), who makes this motion to show that something wrong has been done under this law.

Mr. Buckalew—I will explain by saying that I desire each State to raise its own troops within its own limits, so that no State shall be able by the favoritism of the President or the War Department to fill its quota.

Mr. Sherman advocated the repeal of section 1st. It was not necessary now, he said, for State agents to go to armies as all the Generals in the field were doing their best to secure the enrolment of colored men. It was the opinion of our best Generals that the provision proposed to be stricken out was a great evil.

Mr. Ten Eyck was in favor of Mr. Buckalew's amendment, which was passed by 28 to 12.

The Senate adopted a clause striking out the third section of the bill passed last winter which permits recruiting for State credits.

Mr. Howard offered an amendment to the amendment by inserting in the third section after the words, "be fined not exceeding ten thousand dollars," the words, "or imprisonment not exceeding two years nor less than three months," which was adopted.

Mr. Sumner moved to strike out from the third section the words "or other person" after the words "that any recruiting agent or substitute broker."

Mr. Wilson said the section referred to was not asked for by the Administration; it was designed to protect men everywhere; the African slave trade paled before the cruelties of the substitute brokerage; men were seduced from insane hospitals and put into the army; men were drugged and put into the army in an insensible condition; more than that their bounty was taken from them; out of twelve hundred dollars they sometimes got no more than one hundred dollars. He understood that in New York city they had a brokers' board which they regulated in Wall street.

Mr. Conness suggested to so amend the section that it would read "that any recruiting agent, substitute broker, or other person, who shall for pay or profit enlist," &c. This was adopted.

HOUSE.

Mr. Cox offered a resolution that the President, in endeavoring to ascertain the disposition of the insurgents in arms against the authority of the Federal Government with a view to a negotiation for peace and the restoration of the Union, to the gratitude of a suffering and distracted country, has omitted no exertion, and that with a similar view he be requested to omit no honorable exertions hereafter which may lead to that object, viz: peace and Union.

Mr. Ross moved to lay the resolution on the table, which was decided in the negative by a vote of 31 yeas against 105 nays.

The resolution then went over until next Monday.

CAIRO, Feb. 6.

The reported evacuation of Mobile is confirmed. The Times says the information is undoubted. Twelve refugees who left Mobile on the 16th, and arrived at New Orleans on the 30th ult., stated that the evacuation commenced on the day of their departure; that the guns and ordnance stores were going to Selma by rail and water. Simultaneously with this movement a sweeping conscription was going on among the citizens of Mobile, to escape which the people were fleeing from the city by squads. It was the general impression in Mobile that no defence of the city would be attempted. Its garrison was small, composed of militia under the command of Gens. Taylor and Mowry.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 6.

A special to the Evening Telegraph, dated Washington 6th, says: The Richmond Whig has the following:

Charleston, Feb. 2.—A despatch from Braxton Bridge, dated 7:30 last night, says the enemy advanced to-day across Whippy Swamp driving our cavalry on our left, six miles from this place. They are supposed to be in heavy force. There is also a column of cavalry on the Augusta road moving rapidly from some unknown point. Whippy Swamp is about thirty miles northwest of Pocotaligo and about the same distance southwest of Brachville. Before reaching the latter place Sherman's troops will have to cross several tributaries of the Combahee as well as the Edisto.

Later.—The enemy has possession of McBride's bridge and skirmishing is going on in front of Braxton bridge. The enemy is certainly moving on Branchville.

A depsatch from Adams Run says the enemy came up in barges to Young's Island, yesterday about noon, and drove in our pickets. They fired several buildings on the plantations and are retiring this forenoon. Their steamers are off White's Point and a landing is threatened. Adams Run is about twenty miles from Charleston.

NEW YORK, Feb. 6.

The Commercial's Washington special says: It is confidentially asserted that the President will issue a proclamation setting forth the result of the peace negotiations, and calling on the people to fill up the ranks of the armies and assist in closing the war by overwhelming military operations.

The Post's Washington special says: The new tax bill reported to the House this morning imposing an income tax of ten per cent on all accounts exceeding three thousand dollars per year; on crude petroleum six cents; cigars sixty cents per thousand; manufactured tobacco forty cents per pound. The present rate of taxation on manufactured goods is increased twenty per cent. The section taxing all sales is reported, but its adoption is not recommended. No tax is laid upon State Bank circulation.

The Post's special says: It is reported that the President will send a special message to Congress to-morrow announcing the cause of the failure of the attempt at peace negotiations.

The Express's special says: Messrs. Stephens, Hunter, and Campbell's demand was for a ninety days' armistice, and not independence. The President and Secretary of State refused, and the party all sustain them in the refusal.

Paymaster Read, of the gunboat Granite City, lately paroled from Camp Grace, Texas, publishes an account of the inhuman treatment of the prisoners who have been confined in Texas for several months. The barbarity of the rebels at Andersonville and Salisbury is repeated at Camp Grace. The food is insufficient, and of very bad quality, and the prisoners are subjected to constant insult and indignity. In September and October the mortality was one per cent per day. Out of one hundred and eleven naval prisoners seventy-nine have died.

The Herald's Washington special says: It is stated that the number of rebel prisoners desiring to take the oath of allegiance has greatly increased within the past few weeks. During January over one thousand took the oath at Point Lookout alone and were released.

The World's Port Royal special says: The position already gained by Sherman open to his advance the greater portion of the rebel territory northward. The ultimate points of the advance is not yet understood, but the results will happily disappoint the North.

The Richmond Whig says: The deficiency of supplies is owing to a lack of transportation, and urges the soldiers to bear short rations patiently.

The same paper states, on the authority of the Santiago Herald, that the French, on arriving in Matamoras, complimented the Confederate flag with a hearty salute, when they passed by the Yankee flag in contempt. The Confederate flag is reported waving over the stores, taverns, and saloons of Matamoras.

The Dispatch calls Branchville the key to Charleston and the gateway of all supplies from the Gulf States. It thinks that Grant's plan of campaign is to keep the Army of Northern Virginia chained to its breastworks, and cut the Danville road, if possible. At the same time Sherman will operate against Charleston and then move northward.

The Mobile Register says: The meat crop of Alabama and that part of Mississippi not occupied by the enemy, is double that of any other year. Gen. Brown reports that Hood's army lost 61 cannon.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.

The National Intelligencer of this morning says: It is now clear enough that the war must go on with renewed energy. There can be no excuse now for holding back men or money. To the utmost the rebel leaders insist on a dismemberment of the government as a sine qua non to any negotiation. We almost state by authority when we say that the rebel leaders who attended the recent conference declared that civil war would follow in the South were a proposition of restoration to the Union submitted to the people. Now this statement is either wanton misrepresentation or it means that there is a formidable Union sentiment in the Southern States ready to take up arms for the old flag; for certainly we cannot suppose that these men meant by such a declaration that they would be glad to hazard the proposition for re-union if they were not fearful that such a step might lead to a revolt against themselves.

The Richmond Dispatch of the 4th says: It was thought that a portion of Sherman's force might attempt to cross the Saltehatchie river seven miles above the railroad bridge. The 20th corps was still at Robertsville. The 14th corps was crossing at Robertsville. The sum of everything that is known on the subject amounts to only that we have believed for several days that Sherman is moving on Branchville in force. Beauregard has arrived in Augusta, and taken charge of the operations there. We presume the forces at Branchville are also under his control. A very regular cannonading could be heard throughout yesterday in the direction of Bermuda-Hundred. We have heard no explanation of the firing. It is possible that the Yankees have resumed the work on the canal.

Captain Hatch, of the exchange bureau, who started for Washington as secretary to the peace commission, made his unexpected appearance in this city last night, having come through Grant's lines yesterday. He brings no intelligence of the commissioners, not feeling himself at liberty to answer questions on the subject, nor has it been found possible to ascertain the cause of his speedy return.

Gold yesterday was quoted at $45 for one, though small sums sold at $44 50, and even at $44.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.

The Committee on the Conduct of the War made a report to-day relative to the failure of the attack on the enemy's lines before Petersburg. It appears that the explosion under the several batteries was the suggestion of Colonel Pleasants, of the 4th Pennsylvania, and the mining was mainly the work of his regiment. The plan of attack was submitted to General Meade by Burnside, who proposed to place two brigades of colored troops, who had been drilling with reference to the attack for some weeks, in advance of the attacking column. Meade objected because they had not been under fire, and referred the matter to Grant, who decided that the white troops should lead the assault. He said in the evidence that he ordered Burnside to put his colored division in front, and I believe if he had done so, it would have been a success.

The order for planning the mine was given by Gen. Meade. Gen. Burnside labored to induce Gen. Meade to rescind the order. There is a difference between the testimony of the two Generals, Meade testifying that Burnside was authorized to exercise his judgment as to withdrawal. Col. Pleasants testifies that Gen. Meade and the chief engineer had no faith in the success of the mine. The committee are of the opinion that the cause of the disaster was the change of Burnside's plan to put the colored troops in the advance. The conduct of the colored troops when put in action would seem to justify the confidence Gen. Burnside reposed in them. Gen. Grant attributes the disaster partly to the troops being unaccompanied by any of the division commanders.

In conclusion the committee report their opinion that the cause of this disastrous result is mainly attributed to the fact that the plans and suggestions of the General who had devoted his attention so long to this subject, and who had carefully "drilled his troops for the purpose," should have been disregarded by the General who had evinced no faith in the successful prosecution of the work, and had assumed the entire direction and control only when it was completed and the time had come for reaping the advantages that might have been derived from it.

NEW YORK, Feb. 7.

The Herald has an editorial, to which it gives prominence by saying that the facts stated in the article are derived from such sources, as to entitle them to implicit belief. They are correct, beyond the possibility of a mistake. After referring to the motives which induced Mr. Blair to visit Richmond, it continues:

"Before Mr. Blair left for home Jefferson Davis addressed to him a letter expressing a strong desire for peace, offering to waive all formalities in settling our difficulties upon the basis of two governments. The letter was adroitly couched in such terms, as, to a hasty, careless reader, might conceal the cloven hoof—or cloven government—which, upon close investigation, was plainly visible at the bottom of it. It seemed to be a cunning effort to place the odium of continuing the war upon the Mr. Lincoln's shoulders.

"The President speedily sent Blair back with the assurance that he, also, was desirous of peace, and, in substance, that, without stickling for technicalities, he would listen to what any messenger might have to say, if sent by Jeff Davis or any other prominent rebel, provided the necessity of preserving our own as the one Government of the whole United States was first concided.

"Thus far, in this diplomatic game, Mr. Lincoln had decidedly got the better of Davis. It would not do for the shaken Confederacy to leave the matter thus. The astute Mr. Stephens was called to the aid of Davis, a long conference was held, and it was determined that Mr. Stephens, Judge Campbell, and Mr. Hunter should proceed North, and try their joint hand at mending matters.

They entered Grant's lines on the assurance that they came on the basis of Mr. Lincoln's instructions to Mr. Blair, but when the President and Mr. Seward met them it turned out that all they wanted was an armistice, the consideration of the maintaince of the Union to be put off to a more convenient season when their stomachs could be full of the fat to be derived from our hand and their military stores replenished.

Mr. Lincoln again informed them that the preservation of the Union must be a condition precedent to any other arrangement; that he would never consent to but one cessation of hostilities, and that would be the final one.

Four hours of good natured talk ensued. But it all resulted in nothing more than we have already stated.

The truth is, the rebels are very hard pressed by our armies. They see that by the sword they must perish, and so they have sought to save themselves by negotiation and diplomacy. But in this Mr. Lincoln has shown himself more than a match for them. They have found him cautious, firm, and inflexible. The President has now satisfied the clamorous peace men of the North who have pertinaciously insisted that soft words would melt the hearts of obdurate rebels. Talk is of no use. All that remains is to fight it out, and the quicker the better.

The Tribune says that the rebels required of the President immediate and unqualified cessation of hostilities, leaving in abeyance all questions concerning the integrity of the Union and the rightful authority of its Government over the people of the several States which the President courteously and promptly but decidedly approved that he was neither authorized nor disposed to concede. and there the conference terminated.

The World argues that the conference was not a failure by showing that the rebel commissioners were not authorized to propose any terms, but, rather, merely to have an interview, for information, so as to enable the Richmond Government to decide whether a peace conference was expedient.

Latest Richmond papers are filled with belligerent editorials, denouncing reunion and claiming that the army is for fighting it out.

They had not yet heard of the result of the conference. They rejoice greatly over Lee's promotion.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.

SENATE.

Mr. Trumbull called up the resolution offered by him a few days since, declaring as follows: Whereas, The Secretary of the Senate has submitted the constitutional amendment to the President for his approval; and, whereas, propositions to an amendment of the constitution do not require the approval of the President, therefore

Resolved, That the action of the Secretary in this case shall not be taken as a precedent for the future. Resolution adopted.

The Chair here said that the unfinished business was a bill in relation to the enrolment law, which was then taken up. Pending the question was the adoption of the amendment of Mr. Conness to make the 3d section read so that "substitute brokers, recruiting agents, or other persons, who shall, for pay or profit, enlist said persons in a condition of intoxication, shall be punished."

Mr. Cowan moved to amend the 3d section so as to make persons accused of crimes, as above-mentioned, amenable to the civil courts instead of a court-martial or military commission.

The question of the adoption of Mr. Cowan's amendment was decided in the affirmative by yeas 29, nays 14.

Mr. Grimes moved to strike out the 1st section, which allows persons liable to draft to be accepted as substitutes.

Mr. Wilson opposed the amendment. He had been told by men engaged in enlisting men that the clause referred to would be of great value to the service. The country needed men, and must have them. If the pending call was filled no more men would be wanted. If we had 50,000 or 75,000 men three months ago to send to Grant the military power of the rebellion would have been broken before this. He also said that the President, Secretary of War, nor the Provost Marshal had any right to reduce the quota.

Mr. Clark moved to amend the 1st section so as to make it read "that any person drafted may furnish as a substitute a person liable to the draft in the same town, city, or ward."

Mr. Grimes withdrew his amendment, and Mr. Clark's amendment was adopted.

Mr. Conness moved to amend the 3d section to make it an offence to enlist any convict or person charged with crime. Adopted.

Mr. Clark moved the provision that the name of the person furnishing the substitute is liable to draft, and shall be continued on the enrolment and be liable to further call. The amendment was adopted.

Mr. Sumner offered an amendment that every drafted person before being discharged shall pay tithe on income for the time for which he has been exempted, the sum thus collected to be expended in bounties to persons actually drafted and mustered into service.

Messrs. Conness and Johnson opposed this latter amendment, considering it unconstitutional, as it is discriminating between the rich and poor. The amendment was rejected.

Mr. Lane offered a substitute for the first section, repealing all acts permitting drafted men to furnish substitutes.

Mr. Lane's amendment was rejected by a vote of 70 to 31.

Mr. Hendricks offered an amendment exempting heads of executive departments, Judges of the United States, and members of Congress. Rejected by 9 to 29.

On motion of Mr. Morrill, the amendment was adopted forfeiting the citizenship of any person liable to draft who shall remove beyond the jurisdiction of the United States.

Mr. Davis offered an amendment, that, before another draft, there shall be a correct enrolment made, and all the excesses on former calls shall be credited, and all the exemptions made for draft. Rejected—11 to 23.

Mr. Hendricks moved to erase the section which deprives deserters who shall not report within thirty days from the passage of this bill of their citizenship. Rejected.

The bill as amended passed.

Mr. Powell moved to take up the bill to authorize the construction of a bridge over the Ohio river at Louisville, pending which the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

Mr. Beman, from the select committee, made a report, accompanied by the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Speaker of the House issue his warrant, directed to the Sergeant-at-arms, to command him to take into custody, wherever found, the body of A. P. Field, convicted of a breach of the privilege of this House in using language of intimidation and bullying to deter W. D. Kelley, a representative from the Sixth Congressional District of Pennsylvania, from the free and fearless exercise of his rights and duties as a member of Congress in voting and debating on the pending subject of investigation, and following up the said attempted bullying and intimidation by an assault upon the said W. D. Kelley; and that A. P. Field be reprimanded by the Speaker.

Resolved, That so much of the resolution granting the privilege of the Hall to claimants of seats from Louisiana, as applies to said Field, be rescinded.

On motion of Mr. Beman the report and resolutions were ordered to be printed. He gave notice that he should call up the subject at an early day.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Feb. 5, 1865.

The Army of the Potomac is once more in motion, and, ere this despatch reaches you, the object intended to be accomplished will not only have been developed, but the degree of success resulting will also no doubt be known by that time.

At 3 o'clock this morning the 5th corps, preceded by Gregg's cavalry, started on the road to Reams's Station. No force of the enemy was met on the route, but the roads at various points were picketed by cavalry, all of whom retreated as the column advanced. About noon the column reached Rowanetz's creek, over which a bridge of considerable length had to be constructed, occupying several hours. About 3 o'clock P. M. the 3d Pennsylvania cavalry, under Major Hess, were sent out to make connection between them and the 2d corps, the 2d and 3d divisions of which had gone out on the Vaughn road as far as Thatcher's Run to demonstrate in that direction. On reaching the run, the 1st brigade of the 3d division 2d corps charged and took a line of rifle-pits on the west side, losing but few men. They advanced about a mile across the run, driving the enemy's pickets before them. Here a strong line of breastworks was erected in a short line, making the position perfectly secure. The 3d Pennsylvania cavalry, after crossing a short distance south of Vaughn's road, advanced southward, and soon met a small force in ambush, which poured a sharp volley into our men, killing two, it is said, and wounding several, besides a number of horses. A part of the 3d division, of the 2d corps, here came to the support of the 3d Pennsylvania cavalry, drove the rebels off, and soon after a connection with the right of the 5th corps was reported made. Up to this time very little fighting had taken place, the 5th corps being scarcely engaged at all. The 2d division, of the 3d corps, under Gen. Smith, reaching Thatcher's Run, turned to the right, and advanced in a northwesterly direction toward Armstrong Hill, but before going more than three-quarters of a mile, the enemy were discovered in a strong position and in considerable force. Four divisions of Gen. Gordon's being reported in the vicinity, the whole of our men erected temporary breastworks on a part of the line, while the balance had only time to throw up small French rifle-pits. Skirmishing was going on all this time between the enemy and our sharpshooters. About half-past 4 o'clock the rebel batteries opened for purpose of developing our position and strength but no reply was made, the rebels at length appearing and advancing in line of battle with a strong skirmish line thrown out in advance. Our men were ready for them and as they charged across an open field they received such a galling fire as to cause them to fall back in disorder leaving many dead and wounded on the field. After repeating the attempt to dislodge our men and failing each time, a relief force was sent around to turn the right flank of the division of cavalry. Colonel Murphy of the 69th New York, commanding the second brigade was posted here with his right resting on the swamp and was fully prepared for any such movements. There again the rebels suffered severe loss as they attempted to break our lines. They were finally forced to give it up, and soon after dark firing ceased, the rebels falling back to their works. Our loss during the day was quite light, probably not over one hundred altogether, although the exact number is not known. Col. Murphy was wounded in the knee but not seriously, while giving orders to his men. His Assistant Adjutant-General, Lieut. McFarrish was mortally wounded in the breast.

General Smith deserves much praise for the manner in which he handled his division, being present all over the field, watching closely every move of the enemy.

We expect a great battle to-morrow, with a more decisive result than obtained to-day. The weather is clear and cold, and just suitable for movements in this country.

NEW YORK, Feb. 7.

Returned Union prisoners doubt the correctness of the statement lately put forth that there is to be a general exchange of prisoners at the rate of three thousand per month, thus requiring ten months to exchange 30,000, and say that if the rebels were now desirous of any immediate full exchange, it could be done in twenty days. The rebels are reducing the number of our prisoners at the rate of twenty-five per cent a month by starvation and inducing them to enlist in their army in order that they may get food and avoid a lingering death. As to sending supplies or money, three of the returned prisoners say, though they know how much our poor fellows need both, they will send nothing of the sort for the reason that what is sent will never reach them.

It is ascertained that about forty thousand persons whose names have been enrolled for the draft in this city cannot be found, besides a very large number of those found are exempt by age, &c. Additions are, however, being made of new names and it is expected that there will be found from eighty to one hundred thousand persons liable to draft in this city.

A Fortress Monroe letter mentions the arrival of a large number of North Carolina refugees. They state that there is a large party in the Legislature in favor of peace, and that State will be placed in a different attitude toward the United States. They say Lee is sending troops to Weldon, and that the Chowan river is swarming with Yankee gunboats.

The Richmond Whig of the 4th says: Two gunboats which escaped from Savannah are now at Augusta. One, the Sampson, was once a towboat. She has two guns at her bow and stern, and has a crew of fifty officers and men, and is very substantial. The other, the Macon, was constructed for a gunboat, and is a steam propeller. She has a larger crew than the Sampson, and carries six heavy guns.

The Whig has an editorial on the coming campaign, and says: There are indications that the enemy is to take a very brief respite this season from fatigues of action and service. They know they are weaker than they have been at an time since McClellan led his magnificent army up to the gates of Richmond. But they know they will be relatively far weaker in the coming spring months. We may conclude that the Lieutenant-General intends to re-commence active operations within a very short time, probably soon enough to act in concert with the movements Sherman has undertaken in South Carolina. We have reason to believe that both these commanders will find themselves overmatched by the superior generalship now controlling the Confederate armies.

The Enquirer has a long editorial on the war, and is very confident that the Confederacy will soon have brighter days. It says: Already the appointment of Lee has worked important results. The army has been increased in morale, which is equivalent to actual reinforcements, that the morale has extended beyond the camps, and is leavening the mass of the people. The amnesty from the new General-in-Chief to all who in thirty days report to their proper command would soon bring many of these men back to duty. The Enquirer continues to call for the re-appointment of Johnston to the command of the armies of the West.

The Examiner has an article rebuking the faint heartedness of the rebel Congress, and insisting that the army is firmer and more confident than ever, that the army has no approval for the peace mission to Washington, and denounces the talk about throwing the Confederacy under French protection.

In the Senate, on the 3d, the bill for putting negroes in the army was discussed. Mr. Orr favored employing negroes as servants, but not as soldiers. He said negroes in the army would be a source of weakness, rather than strength; that the people and the army opposed it.

Mr. Maxwell said the present discussion would have greatly excited the country four years since. The employment of negroes as soldiers was an abolition measure, and would be abandoning the cause for which they were contending.

Mr. Burnett said if the time came when negroes were needed he would favor their use, as he thought there was something more at stake than slavery.

The subject was laid over.

In the rebel House, Mr. Atkins offered a resolution authorizing the Government to purchase and put in the field one hundred and thirty thousand negroes, and give to each white person now in the army, or who may volunteer within three months, one slave, to be his absolute property, free from all claims whatever, and the title only to be taken away in case the soldier deserts.

The House adjourned without action.

The Charleston Mercury, in an article upon the importance of Charleston, says: What course may be taken in the impending campaign we don't know. It appears to us plain that here is the point to fight, not that we should not fight elsewhere and everywhere. The enemy advances, but here is the point at which to arrest our steps, to stand or to fall. We know brave soldiers of Georgia, South Carolina, and others who have so long fought here, would love now to fight. Charleston can't fall without noble work, and we trust she never will fall.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Feb. 6.

The result of yesterday's engagement appears this morning. In our advance beyond Thatcher's Run we captured about 200 prisoners, a train of wagons and mules, with the drivers, and a considerable loss was inflicted on the enemy in killed and wounded. The cavalry under Gregg captured the train at Dinwiddie Courthouse, while on the way to North Carolina for supplies, the trip taking sixteen days for its accomplishment from this place. Scouting parties were sent out in different directions, one of which went up the Boydtown road, where they found camps which had been deserted only a short time previous, and where they captured a few wagons of Pegram's division. In the meantime, the rebel cavalry stationed at Hempfield were ordered up to assist, and Gregg's forces were not strong enough, consequently no regular fight took place. About 100 barrels of whiskey were destroyed in the vicinity, but no stores were found at any place which our troops had reached.

An order was found posted up at Dinwiddie Court-house appealing to the people to come forward and give all the supplies they could possibly spare to the Government, as both men and horses were suffering very much.

The loss in the division was only two or three during the day. In the engagement of the second corps yesterday, at Thatcher's Farm, the losses were about seventy altogether, while that of the enemy is estimated at three hundred.

Later—Feb. 6, 10 P. M.—Quite a severe engagement took place this afternoon between the fifth corps and the enemy on the Darby Mill road, west of Thatcher's Run, the result of which was not favorable to us as far as position was concerned, but the enemy paid dearly for the ground he gained.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 8.

The fire here this morning originated in Blackburn & Co.'s sheds for storing refined oils in bond. Two thousand barrels have been destroyed. It was insured—mostly in New York. Forty-seven dwellings, mostly three-stories, are burning. The oil that escaped from the burning barrels poured into Ninth street and down to Federal, filling the entire street with a lake of fire, and igniting the houses on both sides of Ninth street for two squares, and carrying destruction into Washington and Federal streets. Both above and below Ninth street fully five squares of houses, had they been placed in row, were on fire at once. The scene was one to make the stout heart fail. Men, women, and children were literally roasted alive in the streets.

Captain James H. Ware, who occupied a dwelling in the vicinity, with his wife, five daughters, and two sons, met with a sad misfortune. They all succeeded in getting into the street from the house, just as they left their beds, but, mournful to relate, they found themselves in a river of fire. The family became scattered. Mrs. Ware had her youngest child, a beautiful little girl, in her arms, and was endeavoring to save her, but she fell, when herself, the little child, and another daughter, about fifteen years of age, were burned to death in the street, and their bodies were so horribly mutilated that they can only be identified by the peculiar circumstances surrounding them. Captain Ware and his two sons escaped, but the three daughters are missing. Six bodies in all have thus far been recovered. Three of them have been recognized as belonging to the Ware family. Another one of the bodies is supposed to be that of James Gibbons. There is also the body of a boy not yet recognized, and that of a fireman. It is thought that several other persons have perished, and that there are bodies still in the ruins.

DECISIONS OF THE COURT OF APPEALS.

FRANKFORT, Feb. 3, 1865.

CAUSES DECIDED.

Thompson vs. Hains, Taylor; affirmed.
Taylor vs. Brown. &c., Ohio; affirmed.
Button, &c., vs. Mahan, L. C. C.; affirmed.
Schurman vs. Barrell's adm'r, L. C. C.; affirmed.
Dicken & Co. vs. Yelton, Campbell; reversed.
Lemen vs. Todd. Grant; reversed.
Renfro vs. Gowdy, Taylor; reversed.
Louisville City vs. Com'th, Jeff. County Court; reversed.

ORDERS.

Durrett vs. Murphreysville Turnpike Co., Mason; order of hearing and judgment set aside, and rehearing granted.
Helms vs. Antle, Russell; rule awarded vs. appellant to file transcript.
Smith and Davis vs. Gower, Bourbon; order of hearing set aside, death of appellant Smith suggested, revived by consent, and cause resubmitted.
Harris vs. Adams, Magoffin; continued.
Shropshire vs. Porter et ux; Bourbon;
Hinton vs. Mitchell & Co., Bourbon;
Nantz vs. Loeber, Washington; were submitted on briefs.
Landsdale's ex'r vs. Beall's heir; Bullitt;
Same vs. Beall's adm'r, Bullitt; argued by C. G. Wintersmith, Esq.
Durham vs. Potter & Wilkins, Warren; transcript filed and cause submitted by consent.
Daniel McCallister vs. A. D. McCallister, Lou. Ch'y;
A. D. McCallister vs. D. McAllister, Lou. Ch'y; were argued by John Roberts, Esq., for Mrs. McCallister, and were laid over for further hearing.

FRANKFORT, KY., Feb. 6, 1865.

CAUSES DECIDED.

Berry vs. Norris & Co., Daviess; affirmed.
Daniel vs. McLaughlin, Kenton; affirmed.
Flanagan vs. Tuttle, Clark; affirmed.
Uhle et al. vs. Baker et al., Campbell; reversed.
Phillips vs. Phillips, &c., Louisville Chancery Court; reversed.

ORDERS.

Scott & Wurts vs. Bryan & Grubb, Greenup; affidavit filed and warning order awarded.
Graves vs. Jones, Nicholas; copy of judgment and supervisor's bond filed and motion to dismiss appeal.
Abell, &c., vs. Duparcq, &c., Adair;
Mitchell vs. Shrader, Daviess; set for hearing on the 17th of February, 1865.
Hunter, &c., vs. Richardson, &c., Fayette; response to petition for rehearing filed.
Cantrell, &c., vs. Pettitt, &c., Caldwell; continued.
Overby vs. Perryman, Caldwell; continued.
Gardner et ux. vs. Craddock &c., Hart; continued.
Ingram et al. vs. Plummer, Rowan; continued.
Hancock vs. Wilhoit, Owen; argued by T. N. Lindsey, Esq., for appellee, and argument concluded by G. W. Craddock, Esq., for appellant.
Van Dyke's executor vs. Delph, Lou. Chancery Court; argued by O. F. Stirman, Esq., for appellee, and laid over for further hearing.

FRANKFORT, Feb. 7, 1865.

CAUSES DECIDED.

Maupin vs. Wilkerson, Barren; affirmed.
Nantz vs. Loeber, Washington; reversed.

ORDERS.

A. V. Wood, Esq., of Trigg county, was admitted as attorney in this court.
Banta & Graves vs. Jones, Nicholas; appeal dismissed for failure to file record in time.
Hanby et al. vs. Logan, Pulaski; petition for rehearing overruled.
Hunter et al. vs. Richardson, Fayette; response to petition for rehearing delivered, and petition overruled.
Casey vs. Covington City et al., Kenton;
Casey & Kennedy vs. same, Kenton; motion for allowance to attorney overruled.
Grisold vs. Hancock, Lou. Ch'y;
Same vs. Hepburn et al., Lou. Chy'y; set for hearing on the 17th inst.
Harris's cr's vs. Liter, Fleming;
Patterson et al. vs. Coffey, Russell;
Offutt vs. Abbott et al., Scott;
Offutt vs. Emison, Scott;
Ashurst vs. Withers, Scott; were submitted on briefs.
Bell, Burkley, & Co. vs. Hall's ex'rs et al., Scott; appeal granted to J. F. Kenney.
Cantrell vs. St. Clair, Scott; continued.
Van Dyke's ex'r vs. Delph, Lou. Ch'y; argument concluded by W. B. Kinkead, Esq., for appellant.

REBEL OFFICERS.—The following rebel officers were received from Nashville, on Monday night, among them are two Brigadier-Generals and one Colonel:

J. W. Baker, 1st Lieutenant and A. Q. M., Gen. Lyon's brigade, captured at Hopkinsville, Ky., Dec. 16, 1864.

Richard Baldwin, 2d Lieutenant, 1st Arkansas infantry, company F, captured at Franklin, Tenn., Dec. 17, 1864.

John L. Camp, Colonel, 14th Texas infantry, company F, captured at Newhope Church, Ga., Oct. 7, 1864.

Samuel W. Downey, 2d Lieutenant, 28th Alabama infantry, company G, captured near Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 15, 1864.

Henry Gillespie, 2d Lieutenant, 2d Missouri infantry, company G, captured at Franklin, Tenn., Dec. 17, 1864.

Thomas J. Hanes, 1st Lieutenant, Conoin's artillery, captured at Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 18, 1864.

Edmond Rucker, Brigadier-General, C. S. A., captured at Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 15, 1864.

Newton P. Tribble, 1st Lieutenant, 4th Arkansas infantry, company K, captured at Franklin, Tenn., Dec. 16, 1864.

Joseph W. Westbrook, 2d Lieutenant, 4th Mississippi infantry, company B, captured at Franklin, Tenn., Dec. 18, 1864.

Wm. H. Young, Brigadier-General, C. S. A., captured at Newhope Church, Ga., Oct. 7, 1864.

MARRIED,

On Tuesday, January 31st, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. F. M. Whittle, Mr. RIDGELY WILSON, of Shelby county, to Miss CHARLOTTE DUNHAM, of this city.

DIED,

On the 4th instant, at the residence of Rev. J. J. Talbott, WILLIE FAW JONES, son of Daniel E. and Elizabeth H. Jones, aged nineteen years and twenty-four days.

On Sunday morning, the 5th inst., at the residence of her parents, after a long and painful illness, MARGARET, youngest daughter of Albert and Sarah Schlessinger, and granddaughter of Wm. Musselman, aged one year and nine months.

On Monday evening, February 6th, 1865, at 25 minutes past 11 o'clock P. M., Mrs. N. H. YOUNG, wife of C. H. Young, aged 33 years, 5 months, and 25 days.

Taken Up,

ABOUT THE 1st OF DECEMBER, A NEGRO man, named John, belonging to R. B. Hayden, of Nelson co., Ky., black, weighing about 130 lbs, 30 years old.
B. F. TROUTMAN,
Jailer Bullitt co., Ky.
18 dl&w3*

Indiana Farms.

82 ACRES, GOOD COMFORTABLE buildings, good fencing, plenty of water, 55 acres cleared, good young orchard of 200 apple trees, 18 acres in grass, 7 acres in wheat, within 1½ miles of L., N. A., & C. R. R. Price $2,500.

145 acres, 75 cleared, balance timber, comfortable buildings, plenty of water, 175 fruit trees, some bearing, 15 acres in wheat, 40 in grass, school close by, within one mile of L., N. A., & C. R. R. Price $3,500.

120 acres, frame dwelling, log stables, good orchard, never-failing water, 60 acres cleared, all under fence, 20 acres in wheat, 14 acres in grass, within five miles of L., N. A., & C. R. R. Price $3,300.

143 acres, good dwelling and barn, plenty of water, good fencing, 35 acres in grass, 80 cleared, six miles from L., N. A., & C. R. R. Price $4,500.

376¾ acres, 3 or 4 dwellings, fine water, excellent timber, 50 acres in wheat, 300 young apple trees, best fruit, 50 acres in grass, 228 acres cleared, all under fence, one mile from R. R. Price $8,550, half cash, balance in 12 months, with interest.

200 acres fine land, good house, good barn, orchard, healthy locality, good society, within one mile of L., N. A., & C. R. R. Price $7,400.

160 acres excellent land, 300 apple trees, some bearing, within 1½ miles of L., N. A., & C. R. R. Price $4,800.

To see these farms apply to R. Lynch, Journal office.
f7 eod&w1

Farm for Sale.

I WISH TO SELL MY FARM, NEAR Eminence, Henry county, Ky., containing 150 acres, more or less, with a fine dwelling-house and all necessary out-buildings, and a good orchard of three or four thousand choice fruit trees, all bearing. Also a large Flouring Mill in Eminence, with three run of buhrs, in successful operation, with cooper-shop and tools, and smith-shop and tools.

Also a Farm, lying in Shelby county, containing 300 acres, more or less, three miles from Eminence, all of which is in a high state of cultivation.

For particulars call on the undersigned, at Eminence.
j28 d&w2w
G. P. OWEN.

FOR SALE,

BAGGING AND ROPE MACHINERY, ENGINES, BOILERS, &C., AS WELL AS BUILDINGS AND LAND, IN LEXINGTON, KY.

6 Bagging Looms;
24 Bagging Spindles;
5 Bagging Drawing Frames;
1 Iron Calender;
1 Quiller;
1 Large Lathe;
Belting, Shafting, and Pulleys of all kinds necessary for machinery.

ROPE MACHINERY:

20 Rope Spinners, Coilers, and all shafting, pulleys, belting, &c., necessary to drive same;
4 Cards and one condenser, for rope-making.

ENGINES, &C.

1 Double Engine, fifty-horse power;
2 Boilers, 42 inches diameter, 32 feet long, with steam guage and all necessary copper pipes attached, with large driving drum on shaft.

LAND, BUILDINGS.

Five acres ground and buildings, situated in Lexington, Ky., in which above-named machinery is contained, viz: One large brick building, three stories high, 80 by 40 feet; one large brick warehouse, and one frame warehouse 120 feet by 40, all of which will be sold together or separately, as desired.

Messrs. L. C. Randal & Co., Lexington, Ky., near the premises, will show the Machinery, &c., to any one wishing to purchase. For terms apply to me here.
D. H. DAVIES.
Louisville, Feb. 3, 1865.
f3 d6&w4

The Horrors of Indigestion.

You complain of your stomach, unfortunate dyspeptic; but ought not your stomach to complain of you? Possibly the pangs you endure are simply the stomach's method of taking revenge upon you for neglecting and abusing it. Perhaps you have never made an effort to improve its condition, but on the other hand are continually cramming it with unwholesome and incongruous food. Have you ever tried HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, a proper diet, and regular meals? The Bitters in a week would put your digestive apparatus in perfect order, regulate the flow of bile in accordance with the laws of health, and produce just so much aperient action as would be necessary for your good; and when you were once all right, judicious and regular dieting, with a little of the Tonic now and then, would keep you so. If you have neglected these means of cure, don't blame your stomach for its rebellion. It is merely nature's hint that she wants help. If you neglect it, the next thing may be Inflammation, or Scirrhus Cancer, or some other violent and dangerous disease. There is such a thing as being *too late* in these matters. HOSTETTER'S BITTERS will cure Dyspepsia: but Dyspepsia may engender disease which defy all restoratives.
f7 d12&w2

ROBERT L. MAITLAND & CO.,
General
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
AND BANKERS,
No. 1 Hanover Buildings, Hanover Square,
ROBERT L. MAITLAND, NEW YORK.
WILLIAM WRIGHT. a1 d&wly

PETROLEUM IN KENTUCKY.

JNO. L. STEWART & CO.
Brokers and Dealers
IN
Oil Stocks, Oil Leases, & Oil Lands,
No. 632
Main street, Louisville, Kentucky.
f8 dislm&w4

STEEL PLOUGHS.

300 ONE AND TWO HORSE STEEL PLOUGHS, embracing the desirable kinds and sizes, now in our warehouse, and for sale at prices much below the market, to close them out.
MILLER & MOORE, Manufacturers,
j24 dlm&wlm
Corner Ninth and Jefferson sts.

Wanted—$125 a Month,

AGENTS EVERYWHERE, TO INTRODUCE THE new *Shaw & Clark Sixteen Dollar Family Sewing Machine*, the *only* low price machine in the country which is *licensed* by Grover & Baker, Wheeler & Wilson, Howe, Singer, & Co., and Bachelder. Salary and expenses or large commissions allowed. All other Machines now sold for less than forty dollars each are *infringements*, and the seller and user *liable*. Illustrated circulars sent *free*. Address
n18 d&w3m
SHAW & CLARK, Biddeford, Maine.

HAVING SOLD OUR STOCK OF GROCERIES TO MR. WM. TERRY, we most cordially recommend him to our friends and patrons, and ask for him that patronage so liberally bestowed on us, for which we return our most grateful thanks. One of us or our Mr. Hewitt will be found at all times at Mr. Terry's to attend to settling up our business.
January 18, 1865.
O'BRIEN & MIMMS.

HAVING PURCHASED FROM MESSRS. O'BRIEN & MIMMS their stock of Groceries, I will carry on the GROCERY AND COMMISSION business in all its various branches, at their old stand, 630 Main street, between Sixth and Seventh, where I hope to have the patronage of my old friends and purchasers in this market.
WM. TERRY.
January 18, 1865.
j19 d&wtf

THE SICK.

MALES OR FEMALES AFFLICTED WITH ANY of the following diseases: Syphilis, Ulcers, Sores, Scrofula, diseases of the Skin, Gonorrhea, Gleet, Stricture, Seminal Weakness or Debility from Self-Abuse, Whites, Profuse or Obstructed Menstruation, or any ailment of a private nature, can be speedily cured by calling or inclosing $5 or more (for medicine), addressed to the Western Medical Office, 142 Sycamore street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
j26 dlm&w4*

BURNET HOUSE,
Cincinnati, Ohio.
SILAS F. MILLER, Proprietor,
Late of the Galt House, Louisville.
j9 d&wlm

Louisville Tobacco Warehouse.

WITH THE INTENTION OF ENGAGING IN ANother business demanding my undivided attention, my connection with the firm of PHELPS, CALDWELL, & CO. ceased by mutual consent on the 31st of October last. The business will be most cheerfully recommend to my former partners, who are most cheerfully recommend to my friends and the public as eminently worthy of confidence and patronage.
Jan. 16, 1865.
JO. K. GANT.

THE UNDERSIGNED CONTINUE THE BUSINESS under the firm style of PHELPS, CALDWELL, & CO. Stimulated by the very liberal patronage they have received, they are determined that nothing shall be omitted on their part to merit a continuation of the confidence of their friends. They now have, besides their principal Warehouse on the corner of Tenth and Main, extensive buildings on the corner of Main and Eleventh streets and Tenth and Walnut streets erected by them for storage.
JAMES S. PHELPS,
ISAAC H. CALDWELL,
JAMES B. TURNLEY.
j16 d&wlm

J. H. WINSLOW & C
100,000 WATCHES, CHAINS, &C., &C.,
WORTH $500,000

To be sold for One Dollar each, without regard to va and not to be paid for till you know what you to get.

SPLENDID LIST OF ARTICLES TO
SOLD FOR ONE DOLLAR EACH.

1000	Gold Hunting Cased Watches	$115 00
100	Gold Watches	70 00
200	Ladies' Gold Watches	50 00
500	Ladies' and Gents' Silver Watches	18 00
3000	Vest and Neck Chains	5 00 to 10 00
3000	Gold Band Bracelets	5 00 to 10 00
3000	Gold Band Bracelets	3 00 to 5 00
3000	Cameo Brooches	4 00 to 6 00
3000	Mosaic and Jet Brooches	4 00 to 6 00
3000	Lava and Florentine Brooches	4 00 to 6 00
3000	Coral, Opal, and Em. Brooches	4 00 to 6 00
3000	Cameo Ear Drops	4 00 to 6 00
3000	Mosaic and Jet Ear Drops	4 00 to 6 00
3000	Lava and Florentine Ear Drops	4 00 to 6 00
3000	Coral, Em. and Opal Ear Drops	4 00 to 8 00
2000	Gents' Breast Pins	2 50 to 8 00
3000	Watch Keys	2 00 to 6 00
5000	Fob and Ribbon Slides	2 00 to 6 00
5000	Sets of Bosom Studs	2 50 to 6 00
5000	Sleeve Buttons	2 50 to 6 00
6000	Plain Rings	2 50 to 5 00
6000	Stone Set Rings	2 50 to 6 00
6000	Lockets	2 50 to 10 00
5000	Sets Ladies' Jewellery	5 00 to 10 00
10000	Gold Pens with Silver Mounted Holders	4 00 to 5 00
10000	Gold Pens with Silver extension Cases and Pencils	4 00 to 6 00

All the above list of Goods will be sold for one dol each. Certificates of all the various articles, stating wh each one can have, are first put into envelopes, sealed and mixed; and when ordered, are taken out without gard to choice, and sent by mail, thus giving all a f chance. On the receipt of the Certificate, you will what you can have, and then it is at your option to s one dollar and take the article or not.

In all transactions by mail, we shall charge for f warding the Certificates, paying postage, and doing t business, 25 cents each, which must be inclosed when t Certificate is sent for. Five Certificates will be sent $1; eleven for $2; thirty for $5; sixty-five for $10; and hundred for $15.

AGENTS.—Those acting as agents will be allowed t cents on every Certificate ordered by them, provid their remittance amounts to one dollar. Agents w collect 25 cents for every Certificate, and remit 15 cen to us, either in cash or postage stamps. Great cauti should be used by our correspondents in regard to gi ing their correct address, Town, County, and State.
Address J. H. WINSLOW & CO.
j3 w13* 208 Broadway, New York.

THE AMERICAN HAY AND COTTO PRESS CO. MANUFACTORY,
Corner of Grove and North Third sts., Jersey City.
OFFICE,
No. 113 Wall street, New York.
GOVE'S PATENT.

The attention of all parties interested in the pressin or compressing of HAY, COTTON, HEMP, WOOL, RAGS HOPS, or any other article, required to be baled fo Transportation, Storage, or Consumption, is respectfull solicited to the PORTABLE or STATIONARY Presses manufactured by this Company, under the superintendence of the Patentee, Mr. JOHN H. GOVE.

The Press is very simple in its construction, requiring but ordinary intelligence to work it, and can be operated by any known power, such as Steam, Water, Horse, or Hand. In using Horse-power, but one Horse is required, the Press being so mechanically constructed on a well-known principle that the ☞ *power increases in a greater ratio than the increasing resistance.*

The advantages of this Press over all others are as follows, viz:

1st. It can press 20 per cent more material in a given space.

2d. It can do the work in 33 per cent less time.

3d. It requires 50 per cent less driving power.

4th. It turns out the best shaped bale for handling or rolling.

5th. The Press will last a life-time, the working parts being built of the best of iron, and not liable to get out of order.

The ordinary work of this machine will press in one operation (after once filling the box of the No. 1 Press) a bale of Hay of 450 lbs, weight in ☞ Two MINUTES. Four men and one horse can bale 12 tons of hay a day. Four men without the aid of a horse, or any power except that contained in the Press, can turn out a bale of hay 27 inches square by 46 inches long, weighing 460 lbs., or 25¾ lbs. to the cubic foot.

No toggle joints, screws, cog-wheels, beaters, or rollers used in this Press.

The attention of Cotton factors and planters, Wool and Hemp raisers, is especially called to this Press, destined as it is to work a complete revolution in the now slow, clumsy, and expensive method of bailing.

The Company will dispose of Town, County, or State rights (reserving to themselves only the right to manufacture) on reasonable terms.

Mr. N. D. FISHER is the authorized Travelling Agent for the Company in the Eastern and Middle States.

For further particulars send for circulars. j13w6

GILLISS, HARNEY, & CO.,
Bankers & Brokers,
No. 35 Broad st., New York.

FOUR PER CENT INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS, which may be withdrawn without notice. GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, State and Railroad Bonds, Stocks, Gold, and Sterling Exchange bought and sold for the usual commission.

COLLECTIONS made on all accessible points in the UNITED STATES or CANADA.
THOMAS H. GILLISS,
CHARLES H. HARNEY,
CHARLES S. BODLEY,
Jan. 4, 1865. JAMES L. SEARLES.

REFERENCES:
M. C. Johnson, Esq., Pres't Northern B'k Ky., Lexington.
A. F. Hawkins, Esq., Cashier " " " "
Grinstead & Bradley "
Jno. B. Tilford, Esq., Banker "
D. A. Sayre & Co., Bankers "
Harry I. Bodley, Esq. St. Louis.
Hon. W. S. Bodley Louisville.
j17 d4&w4
[Daily Democrat copy 4 times.]

Cancer Can be Cured.

DR. HEBERS, Cancer and Consumption Champion, has located in the city of Quincy, Ill., 106 Maine street, next door to American Express office, over J. R. Dayton's Book Store. He successfully kills and extracts Cancers, without pain or knife, in from four to twenty-four hours. Also cures all kinds of sores and all chronic diseases, piles, and sore eyes in their worst stages. No cure no pay.

☞ Residence No. 216 Hampshire street, east of Ninth street.
j23 w3m*

LAW SCHOOL
OF
Harvard College, 1865.

TWO TERMS OF NINETEEN WEEKS EACH, commencing March 6th and September 4th.
For Catalogue and Circular address
JOEL PARKER, Royall Professor.
Cambridge, Mass., Feb. 7, 1865.—w3

Stray Notice.

TAKEN UP BY THE SUBSCRIBER, residing on Cane Run, three miles south of Fisherville, Jefferson county, Ky., three head of CATTLE, viz: One 3-year-old Steer, white, with red neck and head, ear marks crop off and swallow-fork in left ear; one white Steer, 2 years old, same ear marks; and one Steer, white and red spots, with crop off each ear: which the owner can have by coming forward, proving property, and paying charges.
f4 d1&w3*
ROBERT CARRITHEY.

Ten to Twenty Dollars per Day.

FARMERS, DO NOT BUY YOUR BROOMS AND pay a high price for them, when you can buy one o Miller's Celebrated Malleable-Iron Broom Heads, patented October 18, 1864, and make your own Brooms without the aid of cord or tying of any kind. This Broom Head or clamp forms part of the Broom, and is strong and light, and will last a lifetime. Every farmer in the land should have this useful household article. Its cost is not any more than two or three brooms. Agents are positively making from $10 to $20 per day. Active, reliable agents wanted in every county in the United States. Inclose stamp for a circular, and address
MILLER & DIAL,
ja17 w2
Cincinnati, Ohio.

COMMITTED TO THE BULLITT COUNTY jail, on the 8th of December, 1864, a negro boy, about 12 years of age, named JOHN WESLEY. Says he belongs to Wm. White, of Logan co., Ky. The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.
B. F. TROUTMAN, J. B. C.
Shepherdsville, Ky. Jan. 10, 1865—w4*

PETROLEUM.

THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING MADE THE COAL OIL business an especial study, by personal inspection of the oil regions of Kentucky and Pennsylvania and a careful examination of its Geological and Chemical relations, is prepared to give advice and make chemical and geological investigations in and reports on all matters pertaining to the subject. Analyses and reports on the ores and minerals which abound in Kentucky and neighboring States will be made on liberal terms.
C. W. WRIGHT, M. D.,
Professor of Chemistry in the Kentucky School of
f7 w5*
Medicine, corner of Fifth and Green sts.

Copartnership Notice.

THE FIRM OF TERRY & CO., COMPOSED OF the undersigned, is this day dissolved.
JOHN TERRY,
Louisville, Dec. 31, 1864.
E. A. GARDNER.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE FORMED A COPARTnership, under the name of JOHN TERRY & CO., and will continue the WHOLESALE GROCERY and COMMISSION business at No. 618 Main street, formerly occupied by Terry & Co.
JOHN TERRY,
JOHN L. WHEAT,
WILLIAM H. FOSDICK.
Louisville, Jan. 2, 1865—d6&w4

Wanted.

A GOOD FARM OF FROM 300 TO 500 ACRES, near the Ohio river or railroad, with good improvements. There has to be a good dwelling-house, of about eight rooms, a barn, and a large apple orchard, and other fruit, and good water. Send a true and accurate description, with price and terms, to Lock Box 604, Cincinnati, Ohio.
j28 d6w4*

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE NURSE AND SPY, the most interesting and exciting book ever published, embracing the adventures of a woman in the Union army as Nurse, Scout, and Spy. Giving a most vivid inner picture of the war. Returned and disabled Officers and Soldiers in want of profitable employment will find it peculiarly adapted to their condition.
JONES BROS. & CO.,
d21 dlm&w13*
Cincinnati, Ohio.

Dry Goods Store for Sale.

MARK & DOWNS.

HAVING POSITIVELY DETERMINED TO CLOSE our concern, we offer the balance of our stock, together with the fixtures, &c., for sale. Any one wishing to engage in the RETAIL DRY GOODS TRADE IN LOUISVILLE would do well to examine this rare chance. The situation of Store room the most desirable in the city.
MARK & DOWNS,
f2 d6&w2
Corner Fourth and Jefferson sts.,
Masonic Temple Building.

PHILLIP PHILLIPS & CO.,
No 77 PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE, CINCINNATI,
DEALERS IN
PIANOS,
From Wm. B. Bradbury, Boardman & Gray, James W. Vose, and Hallett, Davis, & Co., Parlor Gem and others;
MELODEONS
Of all styles and prices;
American and Excelsior Organs
From the best Makers.
☞ MUSICAL LEAVES for Sabbath Schools.
☞ We will RENT PIANOS with the privilege of buying.
f1 eod&w3m
Prof J. DeRICQLES, Agent.

LONDON PORTER—BARCLAY, PERKINS, & CO.'S PINTS—200 dozen for sale by
j6 eod2w&w3
WILSON & PETER.